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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1875. NO. 69.

FIRST EDITION.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The Convention Closes Harmoniously.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, November 24, 1875.

The Convention finished its work this morning harmoniously. The committee reported a platform unanimously. The Texas delegation presented an amendment favoring a branch from Galveston, which led to a noisy debate, but it was finally voted down unanimously. The resolutions as reported were then adopted, and the Convention adjourned in good humor and satisfied with its work.

[By Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—The Railroad Convention met again at ten o'clock this morning. The names of several delegates who arrived last night and this morning were presented and enrolled as members. After some unimportant business, a letter from Colonel Thomas A. Scott, President of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, was received and read by President Mathews. It gives Mr. Scott's views of the importance to the country at large, and especially the Southern part of it, of the construction of the Texas and Pacific road. It discusses at length the question of difference in soil, climate and resources of the Southern and Northern routes, cheap transportation growing out of competition, the advantage of this road to the Southern system of railways, the saving to the Government in rapid and cheap transportation and distribution of military supplies and troops, the financial plan upon which it is proposed to construct this road, and, in general, covering all points and arguments touching the building and necessity of the road which have been presented to the people through the press, speeches in Congress and elsewhere.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, of Kentucky, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to Mr. Scott for his able communication, and it was placed on the records of the Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions then made the following report:

This Convention of delegates duly appointed from thirty-one States and Territories, cities and boards of trade, merchants' exchanges and other commercial bodies, constituting a body of 800 delegates, representing not only a large proportion of the people of the United States but of the active producing business capital of the country, and now assembled to take action up on the construction of the Southern line of railroad to the Pacific, do respectfully represent to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that a Southern transcontinental railway from the waters of the Mississippi to El Paso to the Pacific ocean, on or near the thirty-second parallel of latitude, is imperatively demanded.

First, As a measure of sound statesmanship, because it is only by constant intercourse, business and social, that the great States now growing up on the Pacific slope can be permanently bound in a common interest with our Eastern and Southern communities, and it is, therefore, sound policy and wise foresight to promote the most intimate relations between all sections of our common country—a necessity already recognized by the Government in the grant of bonds and lands to the Union and Central and Kansas Pacific Railroads, and of lands for other transcontinental lines on the thirty-second, thirty-fifth and forty-seventh parallels, under belief that private capital would not furnish the needful funds to complete these highways; but owing to the great commercial depression they cannot be built by individual capital, and the responsibility still rests upon the Government to secure the completion of at least one additional transcontinental line.

Second, As a means of national defense, because it is the duty of the Government to have a line to the Pacific unobstructed at all seasons of the year for the prompt transportation of troops and supplies, should trouble arise with any foreign country, and the ports and countries of the Pacific; must be removed from insult or attack, such line to be sufficiently removed from our border to enable it to be fully protected against the movements of hostile forces.

Third, As a local military necessity, because the present line of the nation—the Central Union and Kansas Pacific roads has proven that the rail and telegraph and facilities thereby provided furnish the only any means of intercepting and punishing hostile Indians, and unmistakably indicate the adoption of the same method to prevent constant depredations in Western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, make life and property secure, and establish there the same law and order that prevailing the present Pacific lines.

Fourth, As a measure of practical economy, because, as already shown by the experience of the Pacific road, the expense of maintaining a military establishment for the protection of Southern territory against Indian depredations will be largely reduced, by enabling the Government to transport troops and supplies at one-fifth of the present cost, by enabling it to dispense with two-thirds of the present force through the facilities offered for the transportation and movement of troops, and thereby save from eight to ten millions of dollars per annum, and at the same time provide more efficiently and economically for the care and maintenance of the Indian tribes who are under the charge of the Government.

Fifth, As a commercial necessity to the twelve millions of people inhabiting a belt of country from four hundred to seven hundred miles in width, and stretching across the entire South Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Mexico and old Mexico to the Pacific coast, who, by reason of their geographical position, cannot share in the benefits conferred by the present Pacific lines.

Sixth, As a direct saving to the people of the entire country, because it will give a competing line between the two oceans, both for the large local and through traffic of this country, and for a great through freight trade with the Sandwich Islands, India, China, Japan, Australia and Western South America, thereby conferring a substantial benefit upon the entire nation, and because in this manner the people of the United States will best be protected against a monopoly to which they have loaned $65,000,000 of six per cent. Government bonds, and made large grants of lands to build the present Pacific line, and for whose benefit the Government is now paying nearly upward of three additional millions out of the Treasury—a corporation that has established arbitrary rates for transportation, and is now seeking to perpetuate itself as a close corporation and control the lines and such as it may hereafter build, in its own exclusive interest, instead of using them an open highway such as the people of this country have a right to demand.

Seventh, Because the communication thus established with such a productive country as State as old Mexico would insure a large and lucrative traffic now diverted to other countries, and would thereby increase the revenue of the Government, while at the same time the commodities made with the cheap labor now projected from the capital of Mexico to its northern borders would stimulate and develope the trade and resources of the two countries by the exchange of manufactured goods for the products of her soil and mines.

Eighth, Because it is the duty of the Government to protect the citizens, whose guardianship is its first purpose, under treaty stipulations in the accumulation of Mexican territory in which they were residents, and also other citizens who have been induced by grants made by the Government to aid the building of railroads to settle in the territories which those roads were intended to develop.

Ninth, as a precedent and proper act to encourage the people of the United States who may very justly and with great force urge that while $175,000,000 of public moneys have been appropriated in the Northern Pacific Territories since the organization of the Government, there has been but $6,000,000 expended in the Southern States and Territories.

Tenth, because not only will the road, as a means of defense, strengthen the military arm of the Government, and at all times perfect the security our Pacific coast against assault by foreign powers, reduce the expenses of local administration, bind more intimately together, facilitate communication with the Pacific and with old Mexico, develope new lands and immense mineral deposits and great mineral wealth of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, but it will also, by the demand for the manufactures and productions of every description, including iron, steel, cotton, wool, timber and other material needed in the construction of engines, buildings, &c., for the use of the road, and by the laborers employed in building and maintaining the same, give employment to the miners, mills and manufacturing shops of the country, and once more revive and stimulate the depressed industries of all sections:

And Whereas, To secure to the Government and the people these several advantages, and in addition thereto secure the return to the people of thirty millions of acres of land heretofore granted to build the thirtieth parallel line and seven to the building of 1,500 miles of road, it is in the judgment of this Convention, not only the right but the duty of the National Government to render such aid, properly secured, restricted and guarded, as will secure the prompt completion of the line referred to and such extensions as will give to all sections the advantages resulting therefrom, now be it

Resolved, First, That the Southern line to the Pacific Ocean should be built on or near the thirty-second parallel from Shreveport *via* El Paso to San Diego, which will secure connections with the waters of the Pacific, in a safe and convenient harbor, and connect also with railway lines now building from San Francisco to the southern part of California, thus securing a continuous line to that great city and port.

Second, That there should also be constructed extensions from the most eligible points of the Texas and Pacific road to New Orleans, Memphis and Vicksburg, and from a point near the one hundred and third meridian to Vinita, in order to reach the Mississippi river to connect with every road and harbor on the Atlantic coast, and with every railway east of the Rocky Mountain slope.

Third, That to insure to the nation the greatest benefits from this line of road, and to prevent its being controlled in the interest of any one party or section of the country, there should be established such regulations as will maintain a free road from Shreveport to the Pacific as an open highway, and as a competing line to all transcontinental railroads, to be based on equal terms by all connecting roads which are now or may hereafter be built, similar regulations to be applied to the branches running similar and to the Texas and Pacific trunk line.

Fourth, That it should be built at the lowest possible cash cost, in order that the people shall be protected against undue or oppressive charges, and that such cost be within the least possible rate required to protect the comparatively small capital actively expended, greatly aided by its construction at this time, when materials and labor can be secured at prices much below those which have prevailed for many years past, and that Congress shall at all times reserve the power to protect the people against speculation and oppression in the matter of the national highway.

Fifth, That the building of the main line should proceed under such regulations as will insure the construction of the road continuously from the point of its present completion in Texas to San Diego in California, or until it meets an extension of the same line from such San Diego.

Sixth, That the construction of such a line and branches can be best secured by the extension of Government aid to the line and branches heretofore mentioned in these resolutions in the form of a guarantee of interest, not principal, on a limited amount of five per cent. construction bonds payable in fifty years, so that the entire liability assumed shall not in any event exceed $2,000 per mile per annum, nor the interest on the actual cost of the line and said branches, such liability to be secured by a first mortgage upon all the railway property and franchises of the companies and upon the lands granted by the United States, and any deficiency in the earnings of the line and branches to meet the interest maturing on these bonds while the road is in course of construction to be met by the deposit in the United States Treasury of one-eighth of the whole authorized issue and the sale of the same if it become necessary, after applying all net earnings and proceeds of transportation, mail and telegraph service to meet the interest as maturing as aforesaid, so that there shall be no outlay by the Government, the bonds to be issued only to the actual amount of cash expended on the road and branches, and upon the certificate of sworn commissioners appointed by the Government to supervise the building of the line and branches, and their redemption at maturity to be assured to purchasers and holders by providing a sinking fund out of the revenues of the road and branches, to be paid by the companies into the Treasury of the United States, of such amount as may be sufficient to pay off and discharge the entire bonded obligations of the companies on which the Government has guaranteed the interest.

Seventh, That the President of the Convention be requested to prepare an address to the people of the United States, embodying the views set forth in the preamble and resolutions adopted by this Convention, and that he be authorized to appoint a committee of thirteen, who, with the President of this Convention, shall present an engrossed copy of the proceedings of this Convention, together with the addresses, to the President of the United States, the presiding officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to take such further action as in their judgment may be deemed best to further the objects and purposes of this Convention.

Other resolutions providing that copies of these resolutions be furnished to the Governors of the States, Mayors of cities and commercial and other bodies represented in the Convention, and that the Secretary have the proceedings published in pamphlet form, were also adopted.

An amendment to the report, providing for a branch from some point on the Texas and Pacific road to the Gulf coast at Galveston or some other point, was offered and occasioned considerable debate, but it was finally rejected, and the resolutions as reported by the committee unanimously adopted. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LINDELL HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MO., November 22, 1875.

The special train which conveyed hither the Pennsylvania delegation to the Southwestern Railroad Convention, was an object of general interest all along the road. It left Philadelphia on Saturday morning and went through to St. Louis, a distance of 1,000 miles, without change, the engine which brought us in here being the same which started with the train from Philadelphia. This is the longest continuous trip ever made by a locomotive.

The train consisted of five sleepers, one of which was turned into a dining car, and the passengers took their meals while the train was making from thirty to forty miles an hour. And very good meals they were—nicely cooked and neatly served. The participants fared much better, under this arrangement, than they would have done by snatching their meals at railroad dining places.

Allowing for the detention by a train off the track on the Ohio Central between Newark and Columbus, the trip from Pittsburgh here was made in about twenty hours, and thirty-one from Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania delegation consists of Thomas McMichael, Daniel M. Fox, J. L. Snowden, Col. John A. Wright and several other gentlemen from Philadelphia whose names I cannot recall; Col. Thomas A. Scott and J. P. Green, of the Pennsylvania road; John Wood and D. O. Hitner, of Conshocken; D. J. Morrell, Johnstown; Thomas Beaver, of Danville; Col. A. C. Noyes, of Clinton county; Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. W. C. McCarthy, Hon. J. L. Graham, Hon. T. J. Bigham, Capt. R. C. Gray, Capt. Stockdale, Commodore Kountz, J. Mifflin Cowan, Wm. Ellwood, of the *Leader*; Mr. Kennedy, of the *Mail*; Wm. Semple, B. F. Jones, John W. Chalfant, Ex Mayor Sawyer, George Webb, and Mr. Errett, of the *Commercial*, all from Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and Mr. McCullough, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Capt. Gray is at the Southern; and all the rest of the above delegation are at the Lindell. There were besides on the special train, a Virginia delegation, among whom were Fitzhugh Lee and Beverly Tucker. They are at the Southern.

Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, will be here during the day, and there is some talk of making him the President of the Convention. There is also a large Iowa delegation, and quite a number of people from Texas, Kansas and Missouri. There will be no delegates from the States east of Pennsylvania; but the Western, Southern and Southwestern States will all be represented by men of mark and influence.

There can be no doubt that the prevalent feeling in all these States is favorable to this enterprise, and to the policy of helping it with national aid; but there is a possible danger that the South may be disposed to make itself more than usually prominent in urging it, and may consequently give to the movement a rather local tone. It is not, specially, a Southern project, belonging, as it does, more particularly to the Southwest; but it is the only national enterprise from which the South can at present profit, and the eagerness of that section to help it along may possibly be a trifle too pronounced; but it is to be hoped the Convention will act prudently and wisely, and abstain from everything calculated to give the movement a sectional tinge. The enterprise is a national one, in its length and breadth, and will be injured beyond help if it ever becomes sectional.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, November 24.—The steamship Elysia, from New York, has arrived.

MOVILLE, November 24.—The steamship Caspean, from Baltimore, has arrived.

THE PACIFIC DISASTER.

The Captain of the Orpheus the Cause of the Collision.

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CASUALTIES.

Four Vessels Lost, with Many Lives.

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More About the Burned City of Waco.

GALVESTON, November 24.—Affidavits taken of different persons who made diligent search for the lost passengers and crew of the City of Waco, which is regarded as a full and complete account of all information obtained. The evidence of Lemuel Brown, insurance agent, also of the officers of the tug and the captain of the Catcasieu, the schooner which picked up the foremast of the Waco, all agree that the mast was burned clear off below the deck of the vessel, showing that the fire must have originated below. The evidence of Captain J. N. Sawyer, Captain J. B. Jobel, Louis Best and Benjamin G. Mainwairing, who were one two days cruising, show that there was at least two hundred cases of oil found floating which had never been even scorched, and it appears this oil was certainly thrown overboard before the fire reached the deck of the Waco. A small boat found belonging to the vessel was floating bottom up, which, upon examination, bore the imprint of footsteps on the thwarts, the lashings having been cut and oars gone, showing that some persons must have left the steamer in it. Divers are now working at the wreck of the Waco, and it is thought further information will be developed.

Sankey, the Revivalist.

The sweet singer in Israel, Mr. Sankey, after due examination, has concluded to take a Burdett Organ in use at the Moody and Sankey religious meetings, and which he is now constantly performing upon to his own satisfaction and that of his immense audience. This is a great compliment to the Burdett and of which they are justly proud; for if these organs are preferred by him they cannot help being admired by anybody else.

The Burdett Organs can be had at H. Kleber & Bros., No. 122 Wood street, and we are credibly informed that they are sold at a small advance on cost and on easy monthly payments.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

Honors to the Late Vice President.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES IN BOSTON

BOSTON, November 24.—Arrangements in part for the reception of the remains of the late Vice President have been completed. The remains will arrive here at six o'clock Saturday morning, and will be escorted to the State House by a company of volunteer militia, where they will lie in state in Doric Hall. The funeral service will take place in the Hall of the House of Representatives at twelve o'clock on Monday. The officiating clergymen and details of military escort are yet to be named. After services at the State House the remains will be escorted to a point on the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad, probably Cottage Farm or Allston, and there delivered to the Natick authorities by the military committee. The city committee have tendered the use of Faneuil Hall for the remains to lie in state. The Executive Council will meet on Friday, when the arrangements will be perfected.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE CORPSE TO BOSTON.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—To-morrow the public will be admitted from ten o'clock A. M. until sunset to the rotunda of the capital to view the remains of the late Vice President.

The Massachusetts delegation met with the official committee at the State department to-day, and agreed upon the route of the funeral procession to the railroad station. The following tunes will be performed on the bells of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church from ten o'clock until after the funeral train leaves the depot: "Muffled Peal," "Windham Tune," "I would not live always," "O, Reston the Lord," "Elijah," "Pleyel's Hymn," "Thou art Gone to the Grave," "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," "The Dying Christian," Vital Sparks of Heavenly Flame," "Dead March of Saul." On arriving in Baltimore, the remains will be escorted through the city by the Fifth Maryland regiment, whose offer to accompany the remains to Boston the Committee of Arrangements felt compelled to decline. Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, has tendered the use of the rotunda of the new City Hall for lying in state of the remains, the Fifth Regiment of Maryland detailing a guard of honor. Upon the arrival of the remains at Philadelphia on Friday evening, they will be taken to Independence Hall under escort of such civil and military organizations as may proffer their services, where they will lie in state until 9 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, when they will be conveyed to New York. The remains will not lie in state in New York city, but will be taken to Boston on the evening train.

CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Referring to the order of the President announcing the death of the Vice President, the following circular of instruction is addressed by the Secretary of State to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23, 1875.

To Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is especially invited to the subjoined order of this date, announcing the death of Hon. Henry L. Snowden, Col. John A. Wright and several other gentlemen from Philadelphia whose names I cannot recall; Col. Thomas A. Scott and J. P. Green, of the Pennsylvania road; John Wood and D. O. Hitner, of Conshocken; D. J. Morrell, Johnstown; Thomas Beaver, of Danville; Col. A. C. Noyes, of Clinton county; Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. W. C. McCarthy, Hon. J. L. Graham, Hon. T. J. Bigham, Capt. R. C. Gray, Capt. Stockdale, Commodore Kountz, J. Mifflin Cowan, Wm. Ellwood, of the *Leader*; Mr. Kennedy, of the *Mail*; Wm. Semple, B. F. Jones, John W. Chalfant, Ex Mayor Sawyer, George Webb, and Mr. Errett, of the *Commercial*, all from Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and Mr. McCullough, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONUNDRUM.

Position of Massachusetts Democrats.

COL. LEET GETS A SOFT PLACE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1875.

Massachusetts Democrats and the Speakership.

It is learned that Representative Tarbox, of Massachusetts, has declared his intention not to vote for any Democratic candidate for the Speakership who has in any way whatever been dentified with the rebellion against the Government. He says rather than do this he will vote for the Republican candidate. There is a disposition on the part of other New England Democrats to adopt the same course. It is believed that every one of the Democratic Representatives of Massachusetts will show their indebtedness to Republican votes for their election.

Col. Leet Gets a Place.

Colonel Leet, of the late famous firm of Leet & Stocking, has been appointed Assistant Collector of Customs at Jersey City, at a salary of $2,000 per annum. When Leet & Stocking had the general order business in New York, it netted them many thousands of dollars. Since then they have become very much reduced, and Stocking died here last summer in poverty.

Bunco Cox Takes the Field.

Mr. S. S. Cox arrived in Washington today, and will remain here looking after his prospects for the Speakership. This makes three candidates for the Speakership already on the ground, and the canvassing will now be interesting. Mr. Kerr will be here next week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1875.

LIBERIANS IN SAD TROUBLE.

Official information has been received showing that in consequence of the war of the Liberians with the natives, much distress has been produced. Some of the Liberians in the interior are almost in a state of starvation. It further appears that several natives, students at the theological college at Cape Palmas, are in sympathy with their fellow natives, and give them encouragement in their attacks on the Liberians, and that a number of Englishmen are trading with the natives, supplying them with firearms, ammunition and other means of war. In view of these facts, Dr. Peter Parker, Drs. Nichols and Lindsay and Mr. Coppinger, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, called on President Grant to-day, and asked that a ship of war be sent to the African coast with a view of giving encouragement and support, and to the Liberians, and to chastise such natives as may be within reach of its guns. The President, sympathizing with the Liberians, informed the committee that several weeks ago a vessel had been ordered thither for the purpose of affording protection to the Liberians. The Secretary of the Navy subsequently informed the representatives of the Colonization Society that instructions to the commander of the ship of war would soon be forwarded to him. The Secretary of State also addressed a note to the British Minister Schenck in order that proper representations may be made to the British Government, with a view to the removal of the Englishmen who are supplying the natives with means of war as a private speculation. It is claimed that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade gives ample authority for governmental interference.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR AN INDIAN WAR.

Indian Agent Alex. G. Irvine telegraphs Commissioner Smith that in an altercation which recently occurred at Cimarron Agency, New Mexico, he was wounded in the hand by an Indian, and that the latter, in attempting to escape, was shot by the guard, and that hostilities might be looked for at any moment. He recommends that the control of affairs be placed in charge of the military authorities. Indian Commissioner telegraphs as follows: "Put the military authorities in full control, and give them hearty co-operation in bringing the Indians into subjection."

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Trial of Ex-Chief Clerk William O. Avery.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—The case of Wm. O. Avery was continued in the United States District Court to-day. Megrue was again put on the stand, and pursued much of his testimony in the McDonald trial concerning Avery. He said he never paid that gentleman any money, and had no positive knowledge of his having paid, but the money received from distillers here was divided into packages, and one was marked for Avery and given to Joyce—at first $100 per week, and after that $250. Witness saw Avery here once in 1872, but had no conversation with him. Witness had talked with Avery about the Washington about "crooked" whisky in the fall of 1872. At that time Brashear was about ready to visit St. Louis to work up the frauds, and he told witness Avery was fighting him. Witness told Avery Brashear was drunk, and told him he was foolish to oppose Brashear, as he (Avery) had received his share of profit of the "crooked" whisky as well as he (the witness), and if they were to fight Brashear the whole business would be discovered. Avery said he was not fighting Brashear. It seemed that prominent parties in Washington were backing Brashear in working up the frauds in St. Louis, while McDonald and Joyce were trying to keep him out of this district. Avery took sides with the latter. Joyce told witness he had received letters from Avery, magnifying him when agents were coming here, and showed him several, but witness was not familiar enough with Avery's handwriting to tell whether they were written by Avery; visited Avery's house with Joyce, and found a pamphlim as to whether he was still giving information to the ring here. He did not order nor did he know of his house, nor did I shake my fist at him and tell him that I would get even with him. We parted in a very friendly manner, shaking hands. This is all the substance of all testimony given by Magrue directly bearing on Avery.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 24, 1875.

MILITARY REUNION.

A movement is on foot in Philadelphia to assemble a large number of soldiers of the late war in that city at some time during the Centennial year. It is proposed to have with the Northern and Southern armies represented by their leading generals and by thousands of their rank and file from every State in the Union, the purpose being to show to the world the fact that men who were in arms against each other a few years ago are now united in celebrating the one hundredth birthday of their country, and are inspired by the spirit of patriotism and feeling of common nationality.

THIRD-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Postmaster General Jewell had a conference yesterday with several publishers, and informally discussed the question of the repeal of the law imposing double rates of postage on third-class mail matter. After discussion, the Postmaster General said he supposed all the publishers were interested in having postage on books put back at the old rates, or at least that he would consider the matter and give his opinion respecting it in a communication he was preparing for Congress. The Postmaster General said he had heard a great deal of talk about the Department charging more for sending matter to Chicago than it charged for sending the same matter to Liverpool or Russia, but that he did not think it was generally known that it cost more to send mail matter to Chicago than it did to send it to Liverpool or Russia. The expenses of his Department were $35,000,000 a year, while the receipts were only $27,000,000, and with the deficiency of $8,000,000 staring him in the face, he suggested if Congress would look favorably upon the proposition to reduce the present rate of postage on magazines and books.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Bank Robbery at Monroe, Mich.

MONROE, November 24.—A daring and successful burglary was committed on the First National Bank of this city. Early this morning the watchman was bound and gagged, the outer doors of the safe blown off, and an entrance obtained to the inside of the safe by prying open the inner door with wedges. Between $17,000 and $18,000 were obtained. Five or six men participated in the robbery, some of whom remained outside on guard. An adjoining office was entered by some of the party, and the inmates kept quiet by having pistols held to their heads. The explosion was very heavy, bursting out the windows and making a complete wreck of the room. The gang is thought to have scattered in different directions. Up to noon no arrests were made. The bank offers a reward of $2,000 for the capture of the robbers.

LATER.—The bank officers publish a statement that the exact loss is $17,828. The surplus fund was $29,000. The bank still has a surplus of $12,000, in addition to an unimpaired capital of $ 175,000.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The New York *Evening Post* announces the death of William B. Astor.

The Prince of Wales and suite will leave Baroda to-day for Ceylon.

Senor Jose Maria Lafragna, Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, is dead.

THE QUESTION OF SALARIES.

Meeting of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform—Proposed Cutting Down of Salaries—Twenty per Cent. from the Firemen.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee of Councils on Retrenchment and Reform was held yesterday afternoon, present Messrs. Powers, McCandless, Rowswell, Shipton, Jeremy and Chairman Glass.

The pay rolls of the water extension were first examined, and during the discussion on these items it was stated that the work of the officials would be about completed by the first of February, when the reductions proposed could take effect, and on motion of Mr. McCandless an ordinance was recommended to Councils for the abolishment of the offices.

The reports of Street and Road Commissioners were then read, but action was postponed until reports are received from all the Commissioners.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Some months ago an ordinance was proposed by the Police Committee for a reduction in this department, but the measure was defeated. This ordinance was brought up before the committee, and it was decided to recommend it to Councils with a few slight changes. As recommended, the ordinance fixes the rates as follows:

Chief, per year	$1,200 00
Captain, per day	2 50
Lieutenants, each per day	2 25
Detectives, each per day	2 25
Patrolmen, each per day	2 00
Lampwashers, each per day	1 50

This makes a reduction of $21,481 00 per year on the amount paid at present.

It was also suggested that the expenses be reduced still further by cutting down the number of men on the force, and a subcommittee was appointed to confer with the Mayor on the matter. Owing to the Mayor's absence from the city, the conference will be delayed somewhat.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The salaries in the Fire Department aggregate about $100,000, and the amount suggested as a reduction by the committee equa's nearly twenty per cent. The committee decided upon a reduction as shown below:

	Present.	Proposed.
Chief Engineer	$1,680	$1,200
Assistant Engineer	1,380	1,000
Foremen, each	1,020	850
Engineers, each	1,000	850
Drivers, each	900	750
Horsehiers, each	900	720
Hosemen, each	900	720
Storekeeper	1,200	1,000
Secretary	1,000	720

The City Engineer's pay roll was next examined.

The ordinance fixing the pay in this department allows several additional engineers, and also the highest rates to be paid in several cases. One of the employees dispensed with is the clerk, and an ordinance was recommended abolishing the office and providing that the duties shall be performed by the Register.

It was then decided to recommend that the salary of the Engineer be put at $3,200 per annum.

A motion was made that a reduction of ten per cent. be made on all salaries exceeding $80 per month, except that of the Register, but the motion was referred to a subcommittee, which is to consult with the Engineer.

The committee adjourned to meet again on Friday.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

Five Buildings in McKeesport Burned—Loss About $12,000.

Yesterday morning, a few minutes before one o'clock, a fire occurred in McKeesport, resulting in the destruction of five buildings, involving a loss of about $12,000. The fire originated in the second story of a frame building on Market street, occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. Hardesty, who had a millinery establishment on the first floor of the same. A strong wind prevailing at the time, the flames spread rapidly to adjoining property, of which the following, together with the house of Mrs. Hardesy, was destroyed: A frame dwelling, occupied by James M. Hendrickson, frame butcher shop of John Allebrand, two story double brick dwelling owned and occupied by C. Schoeller & Bros. The dwelling of Mr. John Allebrand, fronting on the Diamond Square, and on the same lot with the meat shop, also owned by him. Owing to the strenuous efforts of the citizens, with the assistance of the employees of the Tube works and of the rolling mills of Messrs. D. W. Woods & Co.

The losses, as far as ascertained, are as follows:

James M. Hendrickson, $250. No insurance.

John Allebrand, who owned the three frame buildings destroyed, $5,000. The property was insured, but the amount has not been definitely learned.

C. Schoeller & Bros., who owned and occupied the double brick dwelling, lose $4,000 on the structure. They kept a stationery and music store, and were also agents for the sale of sewing machines. They succeeded in removing a portion of their stock, but the remainder was destroyed either by fire or by removal. The loss on their stock, it is estimated, will reach $3,000. On the buildings there was an insurance of $5,000 and on the stock $2,500.

Mrs. Hardesty's loss, it is estimated, will reach fully $1,500, as none of the goods in the store were saved. She has an insurance of $500 on the stock.

The fire is supposed to have originated in a defective flue in the house occupied by Mrs. Hardesty.

Steinways Pre-eminent.

The extraordinary qualities of musical tone and durability have conclusively settled the question of the superiority of the Steinway Pianos over all others. The attempt to rival them has ceased, and all are satisfied to manufacture Pianos as "nearly like the Steinways" as possible, the Steinways being thus the model Pianos, which all others are content to imitate, but not imitate. The immense popularity and celebrity they enjoy is thus fully justified and accounted for. No one wanting the *best* will have any

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1875.

TO-DAY having been set apart both by the President of the United States and the Governor of the Commonwealth as a day of Thanksgiving, it becomes a legal holiday. No paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

THE ferocious manner in which the Democratic leaders are falling out among themselves over merely prospective spoils is most instructive to behold.

BY THE way, Secretary BRISTOW, what is the reason that while the distillers of Cincinnati are paying from ten to twelve cents more for grain than those of Chicago, they are at the same time selling whisky at a lower rate?

ACCORDING to the report of General SHERMAN, the liberties of the country are not in any immediate danger from an excessive standing army. Its aggregate strength is 1,540 officers and 24,031 enlisted men. Nevertheless the *Post* wants this number reduced by ten thousand.

IT IS stated that, from accounts received at the Treasury Department concerning the operations of the Steam Boiler Explosion Commission, there does not seem to be encouragement of materially better success this season than last, though the administration of the work scientifically and practically has been pre-eminently satisfactory.

IT IS intimated that the fact that the possibility exists that the President of the Senate may become the President of the United States will induce the Senate to elect some other man in Senator FERRY's place. It is thought the choice will fall upon Senator ANTHONY, who intends to retire from public life at the close of his present term of office.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa has just rendered a decision to the effect that when a telegraph contracted to furnish market reports, it bound itself to furnish correct reports, and that the presumption was that it received the reports correctly which it sent off. How would this rule affect newspapers which guarantee correct and reliable market reports and quotations?

THE *Shoe and Leather Reporter* states that the price of sumac will probably rule very high the coming year. Advices from Sicily regarding the crop are anything out favorable, and the light stocks in hand and to arrive have caused holders to advance the price quite largely. American sumac is also in short stock, and a corresponding advance has taken place in that variety. Our farmers should take some action looking to the utilization of this indigenous product of the soil. "There's millions in it."

IT APPEARS that the Iowa railroad tariff law has failed in its object, and will be repealed. Its effect is said to have been to deprive the State of all aid in building railroads where they are much needed, and stopped the development of a large portion of the State. One thing the people of Iowa have yet to learn, that they must encourage mechanical industries, and bring consumers in closer proximity to producers. Farmers, instead of trying to crush out home manufactures by their Granger combinations, should seek to build them up.

REPUBLICAN Minnesota is not less progressive in educational and socialogocial matters than in those which pertain to her material interests and concerns. At the recent State election a large majority was given for the constitutional amendment which provides that any woman of twenty-one years of age and upward may vote at any election for choosing officers of schools, or on any measure relating to schools, or may be eligible to any office pertaining to the management of schools, thus leading all the States and Territories, except Wyoming, on the woman suffrage question and in the interpretation of one of the special problems of the age.

THE bad reputation which Democratic Alabama has lately made on the important subject of public education disgusts even the New York *Post*, which says:

"The new Constitution, the adoption of which has been hailed with such notes of Democratic rejoicing, omits the clause of the old Constitution which makes imperative the support of the common schools, and thus, according to Democratic authority, 'relieves the State from oppressive taxation for school purposes.' The 'oppressiveness' of this taxation is measured by a total annual school tax of eighty-six cents for each pupil in the public schools, which is less than a third of that of most of the Southern States."

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says it is already apparent that the Northern war Democrats will find it very difficult to work in harmony with the fire-eating element which is becoming particularly demonstrative. The representatives of the most advanced Bourbon element claim the greater portion of the leading offices below the Speakership. It is also an interesting fact that nearly one-third of the employees of a Republican House of Representatives are said to be at heart the warmest sort of Democrats, and that they are making haste to correct the impression that they obtained the positions they have held for the last ten or twelve years because they were Republicans. Luckily, however, there are too many of the "faithful" out of employment to allow these turncoats any sort of a chance. The cadaver available is not big enough for the number of crows that are flocking round about it.

SPEAKING of ex-Congressman HARRIS, the stiff-necked Maryland rebel who bases his claim to election as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Democratic House, on the ground that when he was a member of that body he "voted against every bill for the raising of forces and every bill for the appropriation of money to carry on the war," the Philadelphia *Times* says: "If HARRIS wants a lunatic asylum, and, like most such unfortunates, he doesn't know it." Not a bit of it. He is quite sane. The same spirit which animated him then, and animates him now, still vitalizes the dominant element of the party to which he belongs, and nobody appreciates this more keenly than the better class of Democrats themselves. If it were otherwise, what need would there be for such significant reminders as the following from Monday's St. Louis *Republican*?

"The Democratic majority in the Forty-fourth Congress should remember over above all things that they are on their good behavior before the country."

HARRIS is simply imprudent and premature, that is all.

DECEMBER and winter are nigh. The leaves have fallen from the trees, and have turned to dust and mire; the sweet smells have gone out of the woods and given place to decay and death; the last fruits have shrivelled in the early frosts, and the newspapers are telling people to beware of the golden glory of the Indian summer, since it only ushers in the bitter days of winter. But do not accept JEREMIAH as you prophet, or receive his Lamentations as the gospel of the day. The world is not on the wing beyond our clasp. Humanity, government, arts, faith, devotion are not fading out nor turning to destruction and empty silence. The coming "winter of discontent" holds in its hand the brightest buds of radiant promise. Even in the hectic flush and flicker of dying nature there is a prophecy of distant beauties, and of the time when the singing of the birds will come. The days to be will be broader and brighter than those that have passed. The future into which we are drifting is not one of desolation. "Lst not your hearts be troubled."

THERE are numerous indications that the rising tidal wave of religious excitement and revival which is now stirring the Eastern part of the country is destined, ultimately, to sweep over the land. Arrangements for holding union meetings alternately in the various Protestant churches are being made in many widely distant towns and cities; and if the clergy are united in purpose and zeal to improve the golden opportunity, a rich harvest ought certainly to be reaped. That there is great need of some healthy moral and lasting change and revival throughout the country, few will deny. In connection with this subject the following practical and sensible hints from the *Christian* are—particularly in view of the peculiar suggestions and significances associated with the serenities and enjoyments of to-day—remarkably opposite:

"We want a religion that bears heavily not only on the 'exceeding sinfulness of sin,' but on the exceeding nasuity of lying and stealing; a religion that banishes small measures from the counters, pebbles from the cotton bags, clay from the paper, sand from the sugar, chicory from the coffee, alum from the bread, and water from the milk cans. The religion that is to save the world will not put all the big strawberries at the top and all the little ones at the bottom. It will not make one-half a pair of shoes of good leather, so that the first shall redound to the maker's credit and the second to his cash. It will not put Jouvin's stamp on Jenkins' kid gloves; nor make Paris bonnets in the back room of a Boston milliner shop; nor let a piece of velvet that professes to measure twelve yards come to an untimely end in the tenth. It does not put bricks at five dollars a thousand into chimneys it contracts to build with seven-dollar material; nor smuggle white pine into floors that have paid for hard pine; nor leave yawning cracks in closets where boards ought to join. The religion that is going to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider that forty cents returned from one hundred cents given is according to the gospel, though it may be according to law. It looks on a man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief."

THANKSGIVING.

As individuals and families pass on through life, it is fitting that, at times, they pause and reflect upon the providences by which they have been surrounded. By contrasting their situation, and the events of the past, with the condition and experiences of others, they will be miserable indeed if they do not find much cause for thanksgiving. So it is with governments. Among the great family of nations, none have deeper occasion for special expression of gratitude than the American people. A proper realization of this sense of obligation has resulted in the establishment of Thanksgiving Day as a national holiday, and its cheerful observance by all classes and conditions of society. On this day the nation pauses, and laying aside the ordinary pursuits and avocations of life, meditates upon the goodness and mercy of GOD. There are many causes for thanksgiving, on the part of the American people, which will suggest themselves upon a retrospect of the year now closing. The great scourges of nations are war, pestilence and famine. From these we have been most graciously preserved. Within our own borders, where so recently brother had been arrayed against brother in deadly conflict, the strife has not only ceased, but the passions and animosities engendered by it are calmed, and fast fading from memory. We are also at peace with other nations, having thus far escaped the threatened danger, near and remote. We have likewise been most mercifully preserved from "the pestilence which walketh in darkness and wasteth at noonday." The year has been one of marked exemption from epidemic diseases, and there is in this providence alone the most ample occasion for national thanksgiving. As a nation, we have never felt the scourge of famine, and know nothing of its unspeakable horrors. The grasshopper plague, which recently swept over a portion of our land, and the disasters by floods, should serve to remind us that we may not always have our barns filled to overflowing—and that, for the very reason that this great blessing is vouchsafed to us among our common mercies, our obligations for gratitude are thereby increased. To have enough is due cause for thankfulness; but to be blessed so abundantly in the products of the earth, that we are enabled to supply those who lack, thereby enriching ourselves, is to be highly favored. Of the lesser calamities which fall to the lot of nations and communities—such as ravages by fire, destruction by floods, devastation by storms, and those casualties by sea and by land which swallow up property and involve the sacrifice of human life—the year has not been so prolific as many which have preceded it. For these and many other reasons—which will spontaneously suggest themselves to those competent to run their minds back over the past, and institute the proper comparisons—the nation has great reason to unite in rendering thanks to the Giver of all good, and to acknowledge its dependence upon the Governor of the Universe. But while, in view of manifold mercies, gratitude should well up in every heart, there should be something more on the part of individuals than mere thanksgiving. The season is one calling for the exercise of the largest benevolence on the part of those who have been favored in basket and in store. In contrasting their condition with that of many of their fellow mortals, they should not content themselves with thanksgiving merely, but should accompany their expressions of gratitude with thank-offerings as well. It is a season when the appeals for aid in behalf of our noble and deserving charitable associations should meet with numerous and most liberal responses. It is a time when the condition of the poor should be carefully inquired into, and, as far as possible, their needs generously supplied. It is an occasion when those not actually in want, and yet not able to provide a thanksgiving feast, may be made happy and grateful by a thoughtful (and it may be secret) benefaction. To realize that they have been blessed, there are innumerable ways of scattering blessings all around them. Let love, charity and benevolence fill every heart, and let the whole nation take up the song of the inspired psalmist: "Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me, bless His holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies; who satisfieth thy mouth with good things, so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."

THE late Senator FERRY, of Connecticut, would, had he lived, have held office until 1879. His place will of course be filled by a Democrat, and the question of peculiar interest is who he will be. The Governor, when a vacancy occurs in this way between the sessions of the Legislature, has to appoint a Senator to serve until the Legislature assembles, when that body elects a man to fill the remaining period of the official term. In the case of Senator FERRY there remains a period of sufficient length to make his place desired by all the numerous leaders, who are ever ready for that very much-coveted honor. Indeed, Connecticut politics consists principally of struggles for the Senatorship and for judgships, other positions being only stepping-stones. The Hartford correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says the death of Senator FERRY has brought on a crisis. Governor INGERSOLL is a candidate for the Senatorial succession, but as matters have shaped themselves, he is so placed that he can apparently do nothing to help himself, and at best can only study how to avoid injuring his prospects. If the vacancy had been created while the Legislature was in session there is every probability that it would have chosen Governor INGERSOLL. Now, however, the politicians have ample warning. BARNUM and ENGLISH, both candidates, are both very rich men, and both accustomed to the machinery of State politics. They have time enough to begin their work upon the candidates for the Legislature, and a very vigorous canvass is sure to be made, with a strong prospect that Governor INGERSOLL, who has not the money required to enter the field against these two, will be set aside, as he was last year in the BARNUM-EATON controversy. At all events, it will be an interesting struggle, although it does seem a somewhat hasty rush for a dead man's shoes.

ALL Europe appears to be in a chronic state of nervous anxiety. In the East, there is actual warfare in one quarter, and impending warfare in another. Turkey is fighting with her insurgent provinces, while nearly every great power in Europe—Russia, Austria, Germany, England—are looking on, or looking out for plunder, all actuated by totally different motives and objects, and conscious that it requires but a spark in that direction to set the world ablaze over the spoils of the Turkish Empire. Then, in the remoter parts of the earth there is the Central Asian question always pending, and always advancing, too, between Russia and Great Britain; while the latter seems to be almost on the verge of a new conflict with China, under circumstances which may not be without their influence on the other question as well. For it is by no means impossible that, if England found herself on a sudden engaged in a war distant, costly and expensive, the opportunity might not be seized by the Russian Bear of advancing pile itself. And Colonel BAKER, the ablest military officer in Great Britain, hes (justly) disgraced and cashiered in jail. It is an involved outlook.

Four Oneida county, New York, cheeses were shipped to England the other day, which weighed between 1,100 and 1,500 pounds each. They were sent out as show cheese for the Christmas holidays, and a nitey sensation they'll be apt to create.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Once more the liberal year laughs out
O'er richer stores than gems of gold:
Once more with harvest song and shout
Is nature's Bloodless triumph told.

Our common mother rests and sings
Like Ruth among her garnered sheaves;
Her lap is full of goodly things,
Her brow is bright with autumn leaves.

Oh, favors old, yet ever new!
Oh, blessings with the sunshine sent!
The bounty overruns our due,
The fulness shames our discontent."

Remember the poor. Thanksgiving comes but once a year.

There is blood as well as whisky in the St. Louis atmosphere.

The New York *Sun* has grown wicked enough to publish a Sunday edition.

Another note-able centenary—that of the invention of the pianoforte—occurs next May.

Wonder how many votes red-mouthed Harris will receive in the Democratic House caucus?

There are five papers in the country that are troubled with a case of mistaken Presidentity.

New Orleans is in the throes of a public school agitation, too. Of course it is about the "nigger."

There is a vast amount of able-bodied blackguardism pulsating in the St. Louis newspapers, just now.

McDonald, the faithless St. Louis revenue officer, will be Treat-ed by the judge when being sentenced.

Eli Perkins has published another "work." It has been carefully purged of everything valuable or original.

Offenbach is coming to this country in the spring, but not professionally. After his return he will not be often back.

Are farmers aware that half a cup of kerosene turned down the throat of their hogs will save them from the hog diphtheria?

The St. Louis *Republican* has discovered that whisky was manufactured largely in that city as early as 1798. But not *straight* down, since.

Quite a revolution has taken place in the Brooklyn stores in the use of illuminating oils in the place of gas. The high price of gas is the cause.

Schoeder's "airship" is still unfinished. "The stockholders consider it advisable to suspend operations for awhile." Just so. Where's Keely?

Boucicault, who is a liberal spendthrift of other people's brains, says it takes at least six months for London to become saturated with a fact.

Tuck this in. A thousand packages more of brown sheetings have been ordered from this country to England at an advance on the first shipment.

By the introduction, on the 1st of December, of a system of grain-grading, New York takes an important step in the saving of labor and expense.

The responsibilities of success, and the necessity of making a right use of it, are matters a great deal more to the point than the third term business.

If names mean anything, the recent marriage of Mr. Grippin and Miss Clinch, of Chicago, gives promise of an occasional lively matrimonial set-to.

Euphemistic. In England, when a Cabinet minister sells a charter to a railroad dear for cash, it is called "the enthusiasm of patriotic endeavors."

The New York *Herald* has developed a new branch of journalistic enterprise, that of telegraphic dramatic, musical, artistic and literary news from Paris.

The *Times* and *Graphic*, of New York, which have been threatening each other for a long time, have at length come to the scratch, and are at it tooth and toe-nail.

Saukey, the great evangelist singer, keeps better time than he did. The Brooklyn revival choir presented him with a beautiful watch just before his departure.

Lo, the number of Indians living in the United States, omitting those in Alaska, is: Civilized Indians 100,000; semi-civilized Indians, 135,000; barbarous Indians, 81,000.

The utmost verge of bigotry is illustrated in the funeral maledictions pronounced by the Roman Catholic priests of Montreal upon the grave of the dead Guibord.

According to one of the local papers, the Democratic Indianapolis City Council has a "bribe-peddler." Guess he finds takers enough without much hawking of his wares.

A rush for safety. The alarm of the British people at the progress of repudiation among the third-rate powers is turning their attention again to United States securities.

Early efforts will be made to substitute kerosene for lard oil in the best lamps in the United States light houses. Gratifying success has followed the experiments in fog signals.

The observation of Carl Schurz, in his new lecture, that the fathers of the Republic would tell us, if they could, to praise them less and imitate them more, goes right to the spot.

Chicago is trying to master the new mint catechism. It smelted 20,000 tons of gold and silver ore and crude bullion, producing something more than $2,500,000 in gold and silver, and 12,000,000 pounds of lead, last year.

PERSONAL.

Professor Proctor is in his thirty-ninth year, has written twenty-three books, and has a wife and eleven children, a pair of twins having been born last week.

Vice President Wilson is said to have left an estate worth about $3,000, and his place in Natick is valued at $2,500. During the time he taught school his late wife was among the pupils, and in referring to it frequently cited the fact that Mr. Wilson was so very severe upon her, but she would add, "Isn't it strange that I won him after all?"

The rencountre at Richmond between Generals Bradley T. Johnson and J. D. Imboden last Saturday night threatens to be more serious in its consequences than in its immediate effects. The fight has greatly intensified the bitterness between the Conservatives proper and the Independents, and the personal friends of the combatants may at any moment become involved in duels or street fights, which are certain to be serious if they occur.

It appears that we are indebted to an Italian officer who married an American belle for the part Italy intends taking in our Exposition. This gentleman, Count Gianotti, is staying at the Girard House, Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Governor INGERSOLL never fails. For running all kinds but Tape Worm, the medicine can be had of your druggist. Ask for KUNKEL's WORM SYRUP. Price $1. For Tape Worm, the patient must come on and have it removed. MWF

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INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and, if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office. BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCHOEN, D. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. R. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
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1875. 1875.
Fall and Winter Styles.
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Wholesale & Retail Trade
JUST RECEIVED AT
PALMER'S
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PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or Room 2, 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

WIDE AWAKE.

Wide Awake for December is on hand. The publishers evidently intend that each number shall surpass its predecessor. The number opens with "Kim's Last Whipping," a delightful story by that favorite among the story tellers, Sophie May. Merrill gives the story of an excellent frontis. piece. There are also two other capital long stories, "Tim's Partner," by Amanda M. Douglas, and "Five Pounds of Cinnamon," by Holme Maxwell. Besides these, Miss Farman and M. Quad have Thanksgiving stories, "Out of the Frying Pan," and "Mystie's Thanksgiving." "The Bride's Harvest," is a pathetic little sketch by Mrs. J. D. Chaplin. But it is one of the poems which will especially captivate the children: "Silver Locks and the Bears," by Clara Doty Bates, with six illustrations, drawn by Mrs. Finley. There are also articles by Ella Rod man Church, Rev. Dr. Chaplin and Dr. Tourjee. "Parlor Pastimes," by Geo. B. Bartlett, and poems by Joel Benton, Ella Farman, Marian Douglas and Holme Maxwell, while the "Magic Carpet" is unusually entertaining. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

A MOST HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Young Mother Deserts Her Two Illegitimate New Born Infants to be Eaten by Dogs and Buzzards in the Woods.

A most horrible story comes from Delaware. A young unmarried woman became the mother of two infant children, a boy and a girl. She had gone into the woods to hide her unnatural offspring. There she left the little babes lying on the ground, to die of exposure and starvation, and went into Seaford again and ate her dinner at her sister's, and remained there in order, no doubt, to avoid exciting suspicion. On Tuesday morning, however, a dog came up to the house with one of the little victims of her cruelty in its mouth. On seeing the evidence of her crime brought so plainly before her, she became terribly agitated and acknowledged that it was her offspring and that she had deserted it, and also said that there was another one in the woods. After confessing her guilt she seized upon a favorable opportunity and fled. Search was immediately instituted, when the body of the other babe was found, and on examination it was discovered that it had been nearly devoured by buzzards.

The coroner held an inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate little victims, when the jury returned a verdict that they came to their death from exposure and starvation, by being deserted by their mother. All efforts to find the mother have been unsuccessful.

POLITICAL.

General.

The Connecticut Legislature, in choosing a Senator, will find it hard to get a fit companion for the Bourbon Eaton. The Connecticut State prison, however, is very full, and perhaps it may be well to turn the election over to the convicts.—*Chicago Times.*

Mr. Fred. Hassaurek's paper, the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, comes out in favor of Governor Tilden as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, on the ground that a fighter is a good deal more desirable for the position than a routine political trimmer like Senator Thurman.

The Indianapolis *Journal* regards it but fair that the ex-Confederates should control the next House, since they are a majority of the Democratic majority. Banish them and there would not be much left of the Democratic party, either in or out of Congress. It would be like cutting off the head and tail of a tadpole, and expecting the small remainder to go into the frog business on its own account.

The New London *Telegram*, in speaking of Mr. Jewell as the possible Republican candidate for the Presidency, says: "If Connecticut is to furnish the Republican candidate, the choice will most likely fall on Postmaster General Jewell. The New Haven jealousies, which will incite a strong opposition to General Hawley, will not affect Marshall Jewell unfavorably. In the country at large he has gained a wonderful popularity by his efficient administration of the affairs of the Postoffice Department. As a reformer, he stands on a level with Secretary Bristow, while he has elements of personal popularity that Mr. Bristow does not possess."

The St. Louis papers are even more courteous than usual just now, as their style of courtesy goes. The *Times* man accused the *Republican* man with having some remote connection with the whisky ring, and the *Republican* comes back by calling Mr. Hutchins, of the *Times*, "an arrant demagogue in politics, a proved blackmailer, a known perjurer, and a notorious counterfeiter." All this is slightly personal, as these epithets are not now reckoned by any means the worst that can be applied to a man. A very neat thing in the courtesy department has also been done by the *Globe-Democrat*. Mr. McKee, of that paper, was roughly and persistently written about by Colonel Grosvenor, and Mr. McKee's editor, Mr. McCullagh, replied by calling Colonel Grosvenor "a dull monotony of baseness which it would puzzle hell to produce or Omnipotence to duplicate."

Too Much Etiquette.

A Yankee traveler out West has written to his mother, telling her his experience, as follows: "Western people are death on etiquette. You can't tell a man he lies, without fighting. A few days ago a man was telling one of his neighbors, in my hearing, a pretty large story. Says I, 'Stranger, that's a whopper!' Says he, 'Lay there, stranger,' and in the twinkling of an eye I found myself in the ditch a perfect quadruped. Upon another occasion says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed: 'That isn't a specimen of your Western women, is it?' Says he, 'You're afraid of fever and ague, ain't you?' 'Very much,' says I. 'Well,' replied he, 'that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologize in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman I swear that these two pistols—which he held cocked in his hands—shall cure you of that disorder entirely.' So I knelt down and politely apologized. Admire the Western country much; but you darn me if I can stand so much etiquette—it always takes me unawares."

A remarkable natural curosity can be seen about one and a half miles from Thompson, Susquehanna county. It is in the shape of a deep, narrow crevice between the rock, about sixteen inches wide. A stone thrown into it can be heard for several seconds strike from side to side, the sound becoming fainter and fainter until it dies away. Owing to the unevenness of the gap it has been found impossible to measure its depth. On a cold, frosty morning the warm air arising from this pit and coming in contact with the cold air without makes it appear like a smoking chimney.

An Impregnable Position.

Among American remedies, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters occupies what may not inaptly be termed an impregnable position. The foundations of its popularity are laid so deep in the public confidence, its excellence has been so frequently and conclusively demonstrated under the most trying circumstances, and it has become so well known as the standard article, that neither the slurs occasionally cast upon proprietary medicines, nor the attempts of certain inalceholic nostrum makers to create a prejudice against a preparation with a spirituous basis, can affect it. The public recognize in it a safe, agreeable and comprehensive alterative and stimulative general tonic; a speedy remedy for malarious disorders, and their most reliable preventive. Its reputation is founded, as it were, upon a rock.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE of IRON.
The great success and delight of the people. Its pure, nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia or indigestion, liver complaint, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Get the genuine. Only sold in $1 bottles. Depot and Office, 3230 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Ask for KUNKEL's, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia.
E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, satiated stomach, nervousness, low spirits, &c. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles, 3230 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON and take no other.

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Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Governor INGERSOLL never fails. For running all kinds but Tape Worm, the medicine can be had of your druggist. Ask for KUNKEL's WORM SYRUP. Price $1. For Tape Worm, the patient must come on and have it removed. MWF

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Laces,
Illusions,
Crapes,
Zephyrs, Yarns,
Embroidered Canvas Patterns,
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Napkins, Towels,
Lunch Cloths.
Cloaks,
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Costumes,
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Velvets,
Ribbons,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Neck Scarfs,
Neck Ruchings, &c., &c.
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The Oldest Magazine in America.
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SAFETY
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OF
PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED
1835.
PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1875.
The following Statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:
Premiums Received from November 1, 1874, to October 31, 1875:
On Marine and Inland Risks.....$645,379 86
On Fire Risks.....190,174 66
$835,554 40
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1874.....546,569 83
$1,382,124 29
Premiums Marked Off as Earned From November 1, 1874, to October 31, 1875.
On Marine and Inland Risks.....$660,7 7 35
On Fire Risks.....195,140 11
$856,431 46
Interest during same period, salvages, &c.....116,759 76
$ 973,191 22
Losses, Expenses, &c., During the Year as Above.
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses.....$361,200 34
Fire Losses.....70,368 45
Return Premiums.....71,572 26
Reinsurances.....29,853 66
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.....53,625 08
Taxes, State and Municipal Taxes.....11,109 41
Expenses.....27,200 24
$625,669 56
$348,121 66
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1875.
$150,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1907.....185,250 00
184,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loans.....203,540 00
325,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loans (exempt from Tax).....350,575 00
250,000 State of New York Six Per Cent. Loans, 1880 to 1902.....268,460 00
100,000 City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent. Loans.....107,000 00
100,000 City of Boston Six Per Cent. Loans.....107,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania R. R. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....20,800 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania R. R. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, (Pennsylvania R. R. guaranteed).....19,500 00
44,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....20,680 00
19,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Company, 380 shares stock.....19,380 00
6,050 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 121 shares stock.....6,413 00
5,000 Centennial Board of Finance, 500 shares stock.....5,000 00
40,000 American Steamship Company six Per Cent. Bonds.....29,600 00
271,950 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on city properties.....271,950 00
$1,540,000 Par. Cost, $1,542,718 44 Market Value.....$1,617,148 00
Real Estate at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.....$ 120,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made, Balances due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and Other Debts Due the Company.....213,374 55
Stock and Scrip, &c., of sundry companies.....67,113 28
Estimated Value of the same.....$175,531 46
Cash on Deposit in Banks.....120,000 00
839 84 296,371 30
In office.....6,789 00
$2,320,996 13
Philadelphia, November 10, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day decl

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 24, 1875.

There was a little more activity among the banks to-day than on the two first days of the week, but not enough to make any change in the leading features of the loan market, which continued easy and quiet. Exchange was rather scarce, and in some cases drafts on New York ruled at a slight premium, although generally in transactions between the banks it went at par. The proposition of the firm of James Wood, Son & Co., to the creditors in bankruptcy for a composition of their liabilities, was finally rejected at a meeting of the creditors held at the Iron City National Bank to-day, it being believed by a majority that the estate can be made to realize much more than was offered. A full account of the meeting will be found in our local columns. In other respects, the condition of affairs among our local financial institutions remains without change. We heard of a recent sale of Second National Bank stock at $115 per share. The following is a table showing the capital stock, par and market value of the shares and dividends of the national banks of the city:

Nat'l Banks	Capital	Surplus	Par Value	Market Value	Dividend, per ct., when Declared.	Last Dividend. For what time.
First	$ 750	161	100	15	$180	2½ Oct., '75, qr.
Second	300	70	100	115	4	2 Oct., '75, qr.
Third	500	185	100	120	4	2½ Nov., '75, 6 m.
Fourth	300	100	100	140	4	2½ Nov., '75, 6 m.
Fifth	100	16	100	122½	125	5 July, '75, 6 m.
Allegheny	600	176	50	90	4	2½ Nov., '75, 6 m.
Citizens'	200	229	50	90	67	5 Nov., '75, 6 m.
City	300	181	50	90	67	5 Nov., '75, 6 m.
Diamond	200	21	100	98	108	4 Nov., '75, 6 m.
Duquesne	150	7	100	98	100	4 Nov., '75, 6 m.
Exchange	1,200	482	100	120	4	2½ Nov., '75, 6 m.
Farmers' D	200	400	100	200	202	8 Oct., '75, qr.
Germania	200	200	100	140	4	2½ Nov., '75, 6 m.
Iron City	400	305	50	90	4	2½ Nov., '75, 6 m.
Mechanics'	300	272	50	90	4	2½ Nov., '75, 6 m.
M. & M	300	299	50	62½	98½	3 July, '75, 6 m.
Marine	200	200	50	90	4	2½ Nov., '75, 6 m.
Metropol'n	200	21	50	50	3234	New.
People's	1,000	17	100	87½	112	4 July, '75, 6 m.
Smithfield	140	8	100	140	141	5 July, '75, 6 m.
Tradesm'n's	400	168	100	115	117½	4 July, '75, 6 m.
Nat. H. & C						
Commerce	300	167	100	127½	129	5 July, '75, 6 m.
Dukes	250	23	100	90	92	4 July, '75, 6 m.
1st, Birm	100	91	100	129	172	6 July, '75, 6 m.
1st, Alleg'y	250	152	100	140	150	6 July, '75, 6 m.
2d, Alleg'y	150	91	100	125½	160	6 July, '75, 6m.
3d, Alleg'y	200	35	50	40	50	3 July, '75, 6m.
German, A.	196	12	100		95	3 July, '75, 6 m.

NOTE—In the above table the first column represents the number of thousands of dollars of capital of each bank, and the ciphers of the amount being omitted for the purpose of economizing space. In like manner, the column of net profits or the total of surplus and undivided profits) at the last statement, represents the number of thousands of dollars, the last three figures being omitted. The figures in the third, fourth and fifth columns show the number of dollars per share, for par value and bidding and asking prices. An asterisk (*) indicates the price at which the last reported sale of the stock so indicated, was made. In the dividend column, the first figures indicates the percentage, and the second figures the next the month and year when it was made, and the next the length of time covered thereby. The quotations in the market value column are intended as approximately indicating their market value. In the case of some of the leading banks, there is none of the stock for sale, in which cases quotations are rather nominal.

—Other financial centers report quiet and ease as the ruling features of the money market. The recent decline in gold to 114¼, shows the tendency of that market. The *Journal of Commerce* says that the speculators in gold are now disposed to discount the call of the Secretary of the Treasury issued on September 1 for $8,000,000 5 20's for the sinking fund. These will have to be paid for in gold, and are independent of the $5,000,000 bonds called at same time for the account of the Syndicate. These calls expire December 1. The settlement of the sinking fund bonds will release that amount of coin from the Treasury, and it is a matter of calculation how much of this will remain here. The exchanges are now in such a condition that a sharp demand for remittance in payment for bonds held abroad will probably send the rates to and above the gold shipping point, and thus partially neutralize the effect of the disbursement of coin from the Treasury.

—The condition of affairs in Canada which have been so much disturbed for the past few months, are assuming a better shape. We take the following from the New York *Bulletin*:

The Dominion commercial journals, we observe, are much less despondent than they were a few weeks ago. The financial troubles, which were so sore a set-back to business of all kinds last summer, are succeeded by the feeling of hopefulness which attends the convalescence of a patient that has been seriously indisposed. As on our side of the border, there had been among the Canadians a great deal of overtrading, with an unwise expansion of credits; but the shaking down and sifting out to which have been subjected within the six months past have ylelded all classes of merchants on firm ground. The weak and unsound ones having gone into liquidation, are pretty much out of the way, and things all around now look to the mend. Money is easier, because there is more of it, and the rest that anybody is borrowing from abroad, but because the country is beginning to reap the fruits of a bountiful harvest. In other words, it has something to sell that other people want to buy. This is the one encouraging sign in the entire situation, and the disposition is to make the most of it. With all their conservatism, it must be acknowledged the Canadians have not a little of the Yankee push that refuses to sit down despairingly under reverses, and to this trait of character that will enable them ere long to recover their position.

It is a noteworthy fact that in the remote provinces of Columbia and Prince Edward Island there was no contraction in commerce last year. On the contrary, the trade of the former expanded upward of 25 per cent. The following table, prepared from the *Trade Review*, shows the total transactions (imports and exports added) of each of the provinces during the past two years:

	1874.	1875.
Ontario	$80,553,444	$82,982,115
Quebec	98,574,715	91,370,554
Nova Scotia	18,662,947	17,652,111
New Brunswick	16,456,805	16,436,709
Columbia	4,168,960	5,315,403
P. E. Island	2,635,325	3,291,882
Manitoba	1,251,467	1,586,873
Total	$216,756,097	$197,565,638

The total duties collected during the twelve months were $15,381,382. The previous year gave the Exchequer $14,431,382; so that a larger revenue was obtained from a diminished trade, a circumstance due to the action of the new tariff, which raised the duty 5 per cent. list, generally speaking, to 17½ per cent.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 24, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupons	123½			
5-20's, 1865	119½			
5-20's, 1865, new	120¾			
5-20's, 1867, registered	122¾			
5-20's, 1867	122¾			
5-20's, 1868	122¾			
10-40's	116⅝			
10-40's, coupons	117¼			
Currency 6's	125			
New $per cents	116½			
Western Union Tel				
Quicksilver	17½			
Pacific Mail	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
Panama	127			
Adams Express	60¾			
American Express	50¾			
U. S. Express	66½			
New York Central	124¾			
Michigan Central	64			
Michigan Southern	61½	61½	61½	61½
Illinois Central	94¼			
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	86¾			
Chicago & Northwestern	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Do preferred	68½			
Rock Island	105¾			
St. Paul, common	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Do preferred	68½			
Fort Wayne	133			
Ohio & Mississippi	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Union Pacific	92			
Harlem	130½			
Hannibal & St. Joe	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Do preferred	39¾	39¾	39¾	
C., C. & I. C.	87			

—The following are the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	913	Apples, bbls	411
Cheese, bxs	146	Corn, bus	721
Wheat, bush	2,880	Oats, bus	83
Oats, bus	2,200	Butter, pkgs	53
Bacon, sides	200	Potatoes, bus	7,366
Hay, bales	327		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week	Total
Flour, bbls	5,822	7,572	13,094
Apples, bbls	8,313	5,043	13,356
Cheese, bxs	700	963	1,663
Corn, bus	10,461	6,341	16,802
Wheat, bus	8,488	9,480	17,968
Barley, bus	4,550	7,705	12,255
Rye, bus	2,200	2,300	4,500
Oats, bus	6,773	18,855	25,628
Butter, pkgs	301	286	587
Bacon, pcs		8,498	8,498
Bacon, tcs	308	173	481
Potatoes, bus	30,300	20,653	50,953
Hay, bales	587	1,438	2,025

The quotations given in the following report are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a rather limited trade in grain at somewhat lower values for corn and oats, while wheat is somewhat firmer on choice winters. Receipts are light. Wheat was steady and firm with a rather limited trade. We noted sales of 1 car No. 1 Michigan white wheat at $1 40; 2 cars $1 38. We quote Michigan white wheat at $1 40@1 42; Pennsylvania and Ohio do do $1 35@1 37; prime sound red winter $1 30@1 33; low grade do $1 20 @1 25; rejected, do $1 10@1 15, as to quality. Corn was easy under the influence of a slack demand, but showed no quotable change. We noted business including 1 car old shelled yellow at 65c; 1 car do low-mixed 63c; 1 car new car like at 60c. We now quote shelled at 64@65c ₱ bushel for prime yellow 62@64c for high mixed; 62@63c for low mixed; ear corn, 60@62c ₱ bushel for prime yellow on track; 60@62c for mixed; new car lots nominal; 58@60c for prime white for seleted. Oats continued quiet and easy, with transactions of 2 cars Western light mixed at 46c; 1 car choice Pennsylvania white at 47c. We quote Western white at 42@43c ₱ bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do do 41@42c; dark to light mixed 35@38c. Barley is moving slowly at depressed prices. We quote Canada at $1 20@1 30 ₱ bushel; choice to spring $1 15@1 25; common to prime do $1 00@1 15; choice fall $1 10@1 15. Low grades nominal. Rye is rather sluggish and easy at 80@83c ₱ bushel for prime; we noted transactions of 3 cars at 80c. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

Feed—Bran and middlings are about an average with a fair jobbing trade, at steady values. There is a large quantity of low-grade winter wheat flour in the market made from inferior wheat, which have an adverse influence on values. In round lots there was not much done. We noted sales of 200 barrels family at $5 25; 10 barrels low grade at $5 25. We quote the wholesale prices of the local dealers as follows: No. 2 white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 50; red winter flour $7 25 in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. Prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of floars are steady as follows: Extra fine brands of white winter wheat flour $7 25@8 00; well known brands of family flour $7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 75; Minnesota $7 25; fancy St. Louis at 25@8 00; new red winter wheat flour in sacks at $7 25@8 00; Graham flour $7 00@7 25; self-rising flour, in ₱ packages, $4 25 ₱ doz. In wholesale quantities, ₱ ₱ lots, in sacks, delivered $7 00 ₱ bbl; rege $5 75. Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market continues dull and depressed with a slight increase in receipts, which are, however, still below the average. We noted sales of 2 cars prairie hay at $13 00; 1 car do at $14 00. We quote prime No. 1 timothy, on track, at $19 00@20 00; No. 2 at $16 00@18 00; upland prairie $12 00@14 50. Sales from store were active at $21 00@22 00.

MILL-STUFF—The demand is moderate and prices are much depressed. We noted a sale of 1 car bran at 85c per cwt. We quote bran at 80@90c ₱ cwt; seconds $1 00@1 10 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 20@1 40 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 40@1 50 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a moderate demand and a fair business is being done in a jobbing way from store, while the business in car lots is nearly over for the season. Receipts for the week were 4,543 barrels. We quote jobbing prices from store as follows: Choice cutting apples at $5 50@6 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking at $5 @5 75; common to medium grades in light demand at $3 00@4 00.

BEANS—Receipts are large, and the market is weak. Quotations are steady at $1 50@1 60 for prime medium and $1 70@1 80 for choice.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@33c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote buckwheat flour at $3 50 per barrel.

BUTTER—The demand for best grades continued steady, the top qualities being easy of sale at 30c while the common to medium grades were in little request, and slow at a shade lower prices. We quote choice dairy at 28@30c; fair to good 22@26c; common to fair 15@20c.

CRANBERRIES—Continue active at $10 00@11 00 ₱ barrel.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Are rather easy, with large receipts at $5 50@6 75 ₱ box.

CHEESE—The quotations for cheese are unchanged, but the demand is sluggish, and the market is rather dull and weak. Receipts for the week were 963 boxes. We quote prime Ohio factory, 12½@13c for shipping; New York Goshen 14½@15c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is steady. Dried apples are in demand at 10@10½c ₱ lb for choice quarters; dried peaches are scarce and firm at 18@19½c for choice halves; dried blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—The market is active with a light supply, and prices are higher. We quote at 28 @30c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh; pickled are plenty and only actively sought after at 25@26c.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25@ 28c ₱ lb: California is quoted at 30c ₱ lb.

MINCE MEAT—Prices are quoted at 10½@11c ₱ lb.

NUTS—Chestnuts are easy at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bushel; peanuts are in fair request, at 4½ easy prices; prime white Tennesee nuts rule at 6½@7c, according to quality; Virginias 5½@6c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 40 @50c ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The receipts for the week were 20,653 bushels. The market was somewhat better to-day, with a slight upward tendency. We quote for round lots on track at 30@35c for Peerless and Early Rose; 40@45c for Burbanks; from store there is a quiet but easy market at $1 40@1 50 ₱ barrel; 50c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at 75@3 00 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; $3 25@3 50 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Live chickens are quoted at 50@55c ₱ pair; live turkeys 7½@8½ ₱ lb. Dressed poultry—Chickens 12@13c ₱ lb; turkeys 15@16c; ducks 13@14c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is easier, at $1 55@1 60; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 70@2 80 ₱ bushel. Clover seed 6½@7 50.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock. We quote at $1 50@2 00 ₱ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

The market continues quiet but steady, although some of the staples show a slight tendency to ease off a little under the influence of the limited demand, caused by high values. The week's receipts were 8,408 pieces and 173 tierces.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10½@ ₱ lb; clear rib sides 14½c; clear sides 16½c.

HAMS—We quote sugar-cured at 16c; Sugar-cured shoulders 11½c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 15c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $7 00; canvas sausage 10c.

LARD—Pure leaf is quiet and steady; We quote at 12½ ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady; We quote at $23 50 ₱ bbl.

BEEF—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces 12½c; lard, half bbls 13c; in buckets, 15c; in 5 ₱ caddies, 17c; in 5 ₱ caddies, 15½c; in 5 ₱ pails, 17½c; in 5 ₱ do, 17½c; in 6 ₱ do, 17½c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08@ 1 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 78c.

TALLOW—We quote chandler's tallow at 10@ 10½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 7½@8c.

The Chicago *Tribune* reviews the provision market of that city as follows: "On most days there were active in the speculative articles, and decidedly stronger, especially on the later deliveries, which were in good demand both by local and outside buyers, while meats were strengthened by the fact that very large shipments were made at the close of last week. The stocks of all descriptions of hog product are very small, having been taken out as fast as ready to ship, thus far; indeed, most of our packers have refused to operate except to fill orders, as they had no confidence in the future of prices. Meanwhile the short sellers were busy, and sold vast quantities for future, in full faith that product would be cheaper by the time delivery day came round. Now the stocks are found to be quite an accumulation in the country, were willing forward to have animals freely so long as they could obtain 7@ 7¼c ₱ ₱ in Chicago, but when the packers tried to force a decline, last week, the supply of cattle began to fall off, and yesterday there were not enough on hand to tempt the packers to take hold. Under these circumstances it becomes of interest to know how the short sales of the past are going to be filled, especially those of seller the year, which have less than six weeks longer to run. Those who are short, and some who were not so, sent in orders to buy, several of the latter coming from St. Louis, the people of which city seemed satisfied that pork and lard are cheap at present prices. The only thing that prevented the session from being an exceedingly active one was the fact that sellers were not very numerous. The market at other points was unchanged from that with Chicago, though no important advance quoted. We note that new pork sold in Liverpool at exactly £5 per barrel."

Groceries.

The market here continues quiet and rather dull, with a limited volume of business. Quotations are not materially altered, although some houses are shading both sugar and coffees in order to incite business, and we indicate that movement by shading quotations slightly. From the New York *Bulletin* we learn that the coffee market there has been dull, and for the most part nominal, during the greater part of the week. Some decline has been conceded by holders, but the effect is to stimulate business to any large extent, though there has undoubtedly been more done than last week. The close of the week has latterly been firmer, owing to advices from Rio Janeiro reporting a falling off in the receipts there, but this has not resulted in anything tangible yet, and in the meantime the supply both in New York and the interior is rather burdensome, and largely in excess of the stock on hand at this time last year. The jobbing business has been quiet, and the slowness of trade in this way is one of the great obstacles to an improvement of the invoice market. The interior is purchasing sparingly—only as actual wants require. Molasses is rather easy with a fair amount of business in new crop. Tea is in fair demand and firm. Rice, spices, soaps, canned goods, foreign fruits, tobacco and fish are moderately active and unchanged. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	20	Standard A	10¼@10⅝c
Choice Rio	25	Standard B	10@10⅛c
Prime Rio	24	Fine, Std. C	9¾@10 c
Good Rio	23	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	34	C—yellow	8¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Granulated	11¼c
Rio in papers	27@28	Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio in bulk	27@27½c	Crushed	11¾c
Java, in papers	36	Powdered	11¾c
Java, in bulk	35½c	Granulated	11½c
Molasses.		*Syrups.*	
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Str'y ch. N. O. new	70c
Gunpowder	50c@1	Str'y ch. N. O. old	80c
Imperial	50c@1	Choice do	90c
Japan	55c@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	55c@1	Ex. white Phila'a	70c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Souchong	55c@ 85	Lower grades	35@50c
Spices.		*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Cloves	60	Pearl	5 c
Allspices	18 @19	Pulv.	5½c
Cassia	33 @35	Corn	8½c
Nutmegs	90	*Soda.*	
Pepper	25	Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Candles.		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in 5-lb pkgs	6c
Stearine	16 c	Bi-carb, in 1-lb pkgs	7c
Mould	11@12 c	Sal-soda	2½c
CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 05; peaches, 3-lb cans, $1 60@1 65; corn, 2-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-lb cans ₱ doz, $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans ₱ doz, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans $2 25; asparagus, 2-lb cans $3 00; pineapples, 2-lb cans $2 00; pears, 2-lb cans $2 25; pint pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 35; half-gallon do $3 75; gallon do $6 00 ₱ doz. $5 00; Indian mixed pickles, $8 25; hf-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 15.		*Soaps.*	
		Irish soap, ₱ box	$1 25
		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
		Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 00
		Kirkham's	5 50
		German mottled do	7½c
		Candies.	
		Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c
		Bi-carb, in 5-lb pkgs	6c
		Sal-soda	2½c

TOBACCOS—A fair activity continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—	Six Twist	43@55c
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Gran	30@75c
Black Bird	57@60c	Solid	70@75c
Black Tens	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco*	
Louisville Navy	62@70c	Western leaf—	
Virginia Cav	58@63c	Wrappers	18@25c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Tens	58@63c	Mixed wrap'r	9@12c
Virginia Cav	59@64c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	63@66c	Conn. (choice)	
Plantation	58@60c	wrapper	60@70c
Bright pounds	62c@$1	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Quarters	36@42c	Havana wrap'r	$1 50@2
Dough & Beady	36@42c	Hanna filler	$50@$1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars*—	
Fine Cut	60@65c	Penn'a. seed	$15@ 20
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed & Havana	30@ 90
Black Snuff	50@55c	Manilla	30@ 50

FISH—The demand continues good and prices are steady at the following quotations

	Bbls.	Hf-bbls.	Qr-bbls.	Kits.
Mess mackerel	$	$12 00	$	$
No. 1 mackerel	19 00	10 00	5 25	2 25
No. 2 mackerel	15 00	8 75	4 50	1 90
No. 3 mackerel	10 00	5 50	3 00	1 75
White fish		5 25		
Labrador herrg				
split	8 50	4 75		
Labrador herrg				
round	6 00	3 50		

Dry Goods.

There is a rather sluggish but steady jobbing trade, with the volume of business somewhat seriously reduced from the average during October. Only a hand-to-mouth business is being done, and as country retailers are pretty well stocked the trade is not large. Quotations are as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	P'ce	Width.	P'ce
Ancior A No. 36	8	Lawrence LL	7
Pain Dill do	4-4 9	Laconia E	36 8¾
Eagle do	4-4 8	Laconia F	36 8
Western trade	36 8	Laconia O	40 9
Magnolia	36 7¾	Laconia	9-4 25
Wamsutta	36 9	Laconia	10-4 29
Conestoga A	39 6¼	Conestoga	10-4 27½
Chipewa C	36 6¼	Chipewa	46 15½
Nonatuck	4-4 8½	Juniata B Bne	36 4

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonwith O	27	Lonsdale	36 11¾
Semi-Sea	36	Lonsdale	36 12½
Suffolk R	36	Fruit of Loom	36 11¾
Hamilton AA	36	Pride Mill	36 12½
Rochdale	36	Davol	36 12½
Harris	36	Wamsutta	36 15
Lehigh Sprindle	36	Waltham	36 12½
Bull Sm'pr Idem	36	Pepperell	9-4 30
Hill	36	Pepperell	10-4 35

TICKING.

Anchor shirt'gs	6¾	Southbridge	7¾
Conestoga fancy	7¾	Oriental fancy	6¾
Conestoga AF	7¾	Omega fancy	6¾
Garner fancy	6¾	Hartel	6¾
Amoskeag fancy	6¾	Berlin solid	6¾
Methuen	6¾	Simpson	6¾
Merrimac	7¾	fast black	6¾
Sprague fancy	6¾	" mourning	6¾
American fancy	7¾		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11¾	White	11
Glasgow	9¾	American	8

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8 10¾	Thorndike	7-8 11
Conestoga A A	7-8 12	Portsmouth	7-8 18
" gold m'd'l	7-8 15	Whittaker	7-8 30
" gold m'd'l	4-4 17¾	Whittaker	7-8 30
" prem. A	4-4 20	Whittaker	4-4 24

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain, fine	Colored carp't ch'n, fine
Cotton bat	26 Cotton batting

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 24—Business was very quiet in all departments. Cotton goods were steady at unchanged prices. Brown sheetings and cotton flannels were in fair request. Plaid prints were in moderate demand but, but fancy prints moved slowly. Dress goods were less active. Cassimere and worsted coatings are in moderate demand. Flannels and salinets were quiet. Foreign goods dull.

Petroleum.

November 25—The market was firm and a shade higher on both crude and refined.

CRUDE—The market was strong with an upward tendency and 1@2c higher. We quote Conduit at wells at 82½@83½c; Union and United do at 81½@81 82½; Pennsylvania, Grant and Relief do 81 82½@83c; miscellaneous lots at 81 82½@81 60. Sales of 60,000 barrels were reported.

REFINED—There was a strong feeling in sympathy with crude and quotations showed a slight advance. We quote standard white test on the cars at 10¾@10¾c. New York rules at 12½@ 12¾c for spot and November. Philadelphia is 12c for spot and November. Baltimore rules at 12¾c.

OIL BARRELS—Remain dull and depressed at $1 25@1 30 for city; $1 15@1 20 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, November 24—The *Courier* says: The oil market was very active and sales were quite large. United sold at the opening at $1 30, advanced to $1 32½, down again to $1 30 and then advanced to $1 31½ bid at the close. Upper road was in demand at a good figure and closed at $1 56@$1 57½, the latter the shipment—About 40,650 barrels were sold, principally at the above quotations, and closed at $1 57½@$1 58½. Average value to-day 80,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, November 24—The *Derrick* says: United at wells sold at $1 31½; buyers' option first quarter of next year at $1 50@1 52½; shipment $1 60. The total sales were 40,000 barrels.

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Voetter & Brainard bought:

118	24,620	$7 20	58	12,200	$7 20	32	6,680	$7 12	
53	11,060	7 20	31	6,790	7 17½	32	6,680	7 12	
246	49,470	7 20	53	10,710	7 20	22	4,550	7 20	
95	18,650	7 20	21	4,290	7 20	13	2,410	7 20	
1	200	7 20	20	4,000	7 20	20	4,000	7 20	
232	74,510	Chic	10	2,360	6 90	283	46,443	7 15	
307	57,259	Chic	155	32,440	7 00	129	21,070	7 20	
1	200	7 20	58	10,600	7 20	53	14,350	7 75	
7	1,150	6 50	62	10,850	7 12	31	8,040	7 10	
76	17,060	7 20	58	10,600	7 20	53	14,350	7 75	
1	200	7 75	13	3,500	7 60				

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

40	10,050	$7 80	10	2,810	$7 15	32	8,680	$7 12	
15	3,850	7 20	50	15,710	7 10	15	3,980	7 20	
13	3,010	7 20	122	29,150	7 20	113	25,570	7 35	
13	3,020	7 75	75	11,860	7 10	30	7,100	7 40	
13	3,020	7 75	75	11,860	7 10	30	7,100	7 40	
40	9,660	7 20	14	3,020	7 00	28	6,320	7 80	
40	9,660	7 20	14	3,020	7 00	28	21,820	7 85	
9	2,140	7 50	100	21,000	7 35	75	16,850	7 90	
14	3,750	7 50	106	22,070	7 35	285	64,140	7 95	
41	8,860	7 20	95	7,750	7 20	24	5,930	7 60	
27	6,650	7 50	100	22,070	7 35	285	64,140	7 95	
24	6,460	7 25	10	2,300	7 25	82	22,500	7 65	
14	3,750	7 50	106	22,070	7 35	285	64,140	7 95	
27	6,650	7 50	100	22,070	7 35	285	64,140	7 95	
116	23,000	7 25	12	3,480	7 75	64	11,480	7 30	
1	1,720	7 20	100	22,070	7 35	285	64,140	7 95	
26	5,670	7 90	53	11,560	7 50				

Hodges, Huff & Co. sold:

52	1,620	$4 00	204	15,350	$3 90	47	4,560	$5 25	
182	15,860	4 50	348	30,750	4 25	50	4,990	4 50	
1	50								

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

176	20,180	$5 75	149	17,880	$5 75	93	7,000	$5 85	
174	15,770	5 75	310	31,000	5 75	30	2,700	5 75	
90	8,050	4 95	40	3,310	4 50	182	15,250	5 75	
291	25,650	4 10	33	6,210	3 40	105	7,920	3 50	
135	13,500	4 20	240	22,450	4 25				

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

16	17,360	$5 25	57	81,170	$8 20	38	39,100	$4 35	
19	19,350	4 35	18	18,200	4 35	20	20,000	4 35	
36	36,620	4 35	12	12,350	5 10	22	22,000	4 35	
9	9,580	4 15	51	50,450	5 80	7	6,670	5 20	
10	10,350	4 35	14	14,000	5 10	22	22,000	4 35	
6	6,080	4 10	16	16,100	4 70	17	19,170	4 70	
15	15,300	4 35	20	20,000	4 35	90	90,000	4 35	
28	27,500	4 35	25	25,700	5 25	25	27,080	4 35	
1	1,580	4 12	14	14,700	5 70	23	21,470	4 70	
2	2,000	4 35	20	20,000	4 35	20	20,000	4 35	
22	4,720	5 55	6	7,020	4 20	38	43,880	4 70	
4	4,000	4 35	6	6,000	4 35	20	20,000	4 35	
11	10,100	4 95	16	17,830	4 75	7	8,190	5 25	
19	19,570	4 50	17	21,000	5 25	7	8,270	5 50	
14	14,000	4 35	17	17,000	4 35	20	20,000	4 35	
16	17,570	4

CITY MATTERS

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

The Evangelical Alliance.

We have on hand a limited number of the extra edition of the COMMERCIAL containing the full proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, copies of which can be had at our counting room, at five cents per copy.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 24, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.366	33	69	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30.458	34	61	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair
9 P. M.	30.555	30	61	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.473. Highest thermom....35
Mean thermom.... 32. Lowest thermom....30

Pan Handle Local Trains.

All local trains on the Pan Handle Railroad now stop at Fourth avenue, instead of Second avenue, as heretofore. Tickets on this road will be placed on sale in the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad ticket office, at Fourth avenue station.

A Grand Social Ball

will be given by division No. 20 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, at Lafayette Hall, this evening. The list of managers justifies us in saying that the affair will be well conducted, and that all who attend will enjoy themselves. The music and figures will be given by the Eighteenth Regiment Band.

The Courts.

No courts will be in session to-day.

The Common Pleas Court No. 1 will adjourn over until Saturday, when the usual Saturday business will be disposed of. Common Pleas No. 2 will take up the argument list on Friday and Saturday, and the first thing disposed of will be the motions for a new trial. On Monday jury trials will be tried before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick. In the Criminal Court the consideration of cases on the argument list will be resumed on Friday and Saturday.

Excursion in the Tropics.

The City of Mexico offers for tourists, and especially for invalids, a most desirable climate, the temperature seldom varying from 60° to 65°. The excursion steamers from New York for Vera Cruz stop at Havana about two days, Progreso about a day, and Campeachy several hours; or, leaving from New Orleans, the steamers arrive in Vera Cruz in about four and one-half days, having stopped several hours at Tuxpan and Tampico. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars, apply to E. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

Clothing for the Holidays.

Messrs. Strassburger & Joseph, No. 161 Federal street, Allegheny City, have in store an immense stock of ready made clothing for men and boys, of all qualities, made up in the latest styles specially for their trade, which they are selling at astonishingly low prices. They also have a fine line of fashionable goods, which they make up to order. Their cutter is Mr. E. Watts, a gentleman long known in this community as a most skilful workman. The firm are doing a very extensive business, and can afford to sell such goods at such prices as make it an inducement to patronize them.

The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Road.

As many persons friendly to the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad project are apprehensive, owing to the quietness in which this work is being pushed, that it has subsided, or the route has been changed, we have made inquiries at headquarters, the result of which we publish for the benefit of our readers. The road has no connection whatever with the one which has lately been making such a stir in Allegheny, but still holds to the route which was given in this paper last May, viz.: from Pittsburgh along the South Side and down the Ohio River to Phillipsburg, where it crosses the Ohio river to Beaver and proceeds up the river and on to New Castle and Youngstown. The right of way for the greater part of the distance has been already obtained, and the rest is being procured as quickly as possible.

Late Bank Robbery at Pittston.

By special advices received at No. 93 Smithfield street, we learn that the officers of the bank recently robbed at Pittston, Pa., after a careful consideration of the merits of the leading styles and make of safes manufactured in the East as well as of other places, contracted with the Hall Safe and Lock Company for an improved fire and burglar proof safe, with all their late improvements, including Hall's patent "chronometric attachment," which is manufactured by the Howard Watch Company and not sold to or used by any other safe maker.

The officers of said bank fully believe that in the use of this style and quality of security, with the improvements before referred to, they can bid defiance to burglars in any and all forms they may appear, and shall hereafter place no confidence in burglar alarms or watchmen.

Real Estate Transfers.

PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1875.

The following deeds were recorded in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, Recorder:

City of Allegheny to Jacob Mutzig, August 13, 1875; lot borough of Millvale, 24x120 feet; to Sedgwick street.....$ 175
Christian Beinfang to George Ebel, November 4, 1875, lot Fourteenth ward, Allegheny, 20x90 feet; to 40 Sedgwick street. 950
Robt. Barclay to Fred. Kretchmeier, November 22, 1875; lot Second ward, Allegheny, Webster street, 20x100 feet..... 2,500
Sheriff Hare to Home Mutual Building and Loan Association, October 16, 1875, two lots Fourteenth ward..... 1,800
H. W. Cimiotti to Mrs. Johanna Nolan, November 18, 1875; lot in Sharpsburg borough, 30x— feet..... 1,250
A. M. Stevenson, guardian to W. Caldwell, October 4, 1875; 120 acres 148 perches in Penn township..... 2,000
Mary M. Fitzpatrick to Mary Ann, November 10, 1875; lot Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 25x82 feet, Forty-fourth street..... 1,000
Home M. B. & L. Association to Samuel Martin et al., November 3, 1875; lot in Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Fifth avenue, 24x100 feet 2,800
Sheriff Hare to Geo. R. Fisher, May 31, 1875; two acres land in Baldwin township..... 1,500
Frederick Kruger to Elias Wagner, October 1, 1875; lot in Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh..... 25
A. P. Norton to M. G. Frank, June 16, 1875; two lots in Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, Southern avenue..... 780
Sheriff Hare to H. W. Cimiotti, November 5, 1875; lot Main street, Sharpsburg, 30 feet front..... 1,250
Henry D. Seitz to Vitus Schwab, September 18, 1875; lot in Etna borough, Ann street, 24x100 feet..... 600
John W. Snee to Samuel Chamberlain, September 28, 1875; 40 acres and 130.3 perches land in Jefferson township..... 11,000

Thanksgiving Dinners at the Hospitals.

The ladies of the fruit and flower charity acknowledge the following donations for the Thanksgiving dinners. Cash, $10; friend, $5; David Goucher, $5; Mrs. Max Moorhead, $2; Miss Rachel Patrick, $1; Mr. F. Robinson, $1; Mrs. Dickey, $1; Mrs. Ewart, $1; Miss Harding, $1; Mrs. Lacy, $1; Mrs. David Paul, 2 poultry, grapes, mashed potatoes, jellies, pickles, cakes, etc., from Miss Ann Robinson, Mrs. E. P. Jones, Mrs. C. H. Love, Mrs. O. Metcalf, Mrs. John Dunlap, Mrs. C. B. Shea, Mrs. George McClellan, Mrs. W. W. Wattles, Mrs. S. C. McCandless, Mrs. Jacob Slagle, Miss Sue Horne, Miss Hodge, the ladies of the Depository, Mrs. Philip Reymer, Mrs. Wm. Coleman, Mrs. J. D. Weeks, Miss Etta Logan, Mrs. A. P. Childs, Mrs. J. K. Moorhead, Mrs. T. Murdock, Mrs. Willis Boothe, John A. Renshaw, Miss Montooth, Mrs. Morrison Foster, Mrs. Frazier.

T. J. Passavants, Twelfth ward, Homepathic and Mercy Hospitals were distributed the following: Thirty-one turkeys, two pairs chickens, one pair ducks, two tongues, two hams, two sets oysters, twenty-seven bunches of celery, thirty cans of fruit, two and half bushels of apples, six baskets of grapes, fifty pounds of crackers, two cans of corn eight cans of peas, eighteen pies, one large cake and four dozen small cakes, five pounds of coffee, seven jars of pickles, twenty-four pounds dried fishes, thirty-two pounds of sugar, sixteen quarts of cranberries, three dozens of rolls, seven loaves of bread, fifteen glasses of jelly, ten pounds of cracker flour.

MISS VERNER,
MISS EATON,
MISS CHILDS,
MISS HOPE,
Committee.

A LETTER MISSING.

A Postoffice Clerk Arrested.

Thomas Gatewood, colored, a clerk in the postoffice in this city, was arrested late Tuesday evening, at the instance of T. J. Shallcross, Special Agent of the Postoffice Department, and taken before Commissioner Gamble on a charge of stealing a letter. The agent who prosecutes the case gives the following statement: Letters having been missed in the office, he was entrusted with the work of ferreting out the perpetrator, and Tuesday afternoon he dropped a letter into the box addressed to a lady in New York, having purposely neglected to pre-pay the postage. This occurred at half-past two o'clock and at half-past five the Superintendent, Mr. Emrick, who had been apprised by Mr. Shallcross of the depositing of the letter, went to look for it, it could not be found. Gatewood was on duty at the time and the letter should have been removed from the box to the distributing table, and thence to the box in which letters held for postage are placed, but it was not there. Gatewood failed to procure bail and he was committed. He was an efficient clerk and has always borne a good reputation, and denies positively the larceny.

THE WOOD BANKRUPTCY CASE

The Creditors Vote Against a Proposition to Pay Twenty-five per cent. in Settlement.

A meeting of the creditors of James T. & Charles A. Wood, bankrupts, was held yesterday, at the office of Register Harper, to consider a proposition to be made by James T. Wood, survivor of said bankrupts, for settlement of all debts. Ten per cent. had been paid, by the assignees, in January last, and it was understood that the proposition now to be passed upon was, to pay twenty-five per cent. on the amount remaining unpaid—making thirty-two and a half per cent. on the whole. The amount now due the creditors is $1,933,721 02, so that it would require, in round numbers, about $500,000 to pay the twenty-five per cent.

The attendance was very large, nearly all the heavy claimants being represented in person or by attorney.

The Register read over a list of the creditors, with the amounts of the claims, where the same exceeded $50, and took the names of all those present. He then stated that there were a number of persons whose claims amounted to less than $50, but these could only vote in amount, and not in number.

A sworn statement of the assets made out by Mr. James T. Wood, was then read. A number of items were left in blank, for the reason, as stated, that the claims or assets were of such an uncertain character that no value could be attached to them. The amounts given aggregated $459,487 28.

Exceptions were taken to the statement, by several gentlemen—especially the value put upon the Wheatland property.

Mr. George S. Head named several gentlemen who were perfectly familiar with the value of the Wheatland property, and he suggested that they be heard.

Mr. James M. Clark thought that those present were ready to vote. He was here for business, and not to hear speeches.

Register Harper said that any person who had information as to values should be heard.

Mr. Euwer moved that the proposition for settlement be read, which was carried. The proposition was then read. It was, in substance, to pay twenty-five per cent. in money upon the balances due, exclusive of interest—to be paid in ninety days.

Mr. French said he came from a distance, and wanted to treat this matter in a purely business way. He was not committed either for or against the proposition, but he wished the best terms he could get, regardless of personal feeling.

Mr. Murdock, banker, was called upon and gave in detail the values which certain gentlemen had put upon the Shenango valley property. These figures had been submitted to several persons equally familiar with the property, and all had agreed that they were too low. The total valuation was $718,500. He felt sure this property could be sold in thirty days for $314,000, or over fifteen per cent. of the claims. Add to these, bills receivable, etc., and the other ten per cent. would be realized. This did not include the claims deemed uncertain, of which it was thought considerable could be realized. His conclusion was, that forty per cent. ought to be realized.

Mr. Euwer, in view of the patience exercised by the creditors, thought the proposition insolent, to say nothing of its moral aspect.

Mr. Wood replied tartly. The proposition was before the creditors for their action. If they did not think advisable to accept it, they could hold the property. The matter was in their hands, and there was certainly nothing in the offer which justified censure upon him.

Mr. Murdock stated further that the trustees had been asked for a refusal of ninety days on the property, at $400,000, but they declined to give it.

Major Black stated that the assets, upon which a value had been put, aggregated $439,457 48, leaving a deficit of about $60,000 to be made out of the unvalued assets, in order to reach the twenty-five per cent. proposed to be paid.

Mr. Oliver, one of the trustees, made an explanation in regard to some of Mr. Murdock's statements. As to the sale talked of, $500,000 was the figure first named; but Mr. Murdock came again, and $400,000 was named. All had experience in this "shinplaster" process, during the past few years; and, hard as it was, all had to "come down" more or less. As to the ninety days' option, the attorneys advised a refusal, if it was not in the power of the trustees to tie up the property for that length of time. Others talked of buying at the same time, and a "refusal" for three months might have prevented a sale. The trustees had spared no efforts, either at home or in Europe, to make a sale.

Mr. Murdock remarked that the $400,000 valuation was in September last, and nothing had since occured to change that.

Mr. Cassiday asked whether, within two years past, the trustees had received a *bona fide* offer, and he replied that they had not.

The discussion here ended, and a vote was taken on the proposition. The vote resulted:

Yeas..... 13
Nays..... 6
Not voting..... 1

The Register stated that 134 creditors were represented. A majority in number would be 68. The proposition was, therefore not approved. It was not necessary to count up the amount in interest voting, as the proposition was rejected in failing to get the requisite number. The amount would have been much more decided against the proposition, but the banks, and many large individual creditors, voted against it.

The meeting then adjourned.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PROPOSED.

Meeting of the Central Board Committee —Citizens Appointed to Act in Conjunction—Preliminary Work Laid Out.

The Special Committee of the Central Board of Education appointed to further the proposition for the establishment of a State Industrial or Mechanic's School in Pittsburgh, with power to add five citizens to their number, met last evening. All the members of the committee were present, viz.: Jared M. Brush, Thomas C. Lazear, W. H. McKelvey, C. J. Schultz and Frank P. Case, together with Superintendent George J. Luckey, a member *ex-officio*.

An organization was effected by the election of Frank P. Case, Chairman, and Chas. A. Kebew, Secretary.

After some consultation it was decided to appoint the additional five members of the committee, not members of the Board, as aforesaid. The following were then selected: Jacob Reese, Esq., Henry Lloyd, Esq., Hon. J. C. Newmyer, Hon. John M. Irwin and James Herdman, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Brush, Jacob Reese, Esq., Superintendent Luckey and the chairman of the committee were appointed a sub-committee to prepare the draft of a bill and also of a memorial to be presented to the Legislature, the same to be presented to the committee at the next meeting.

The committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The crowd at the Opera House, last night, was much larger than on either of the previous evenings, yet not nearly so large as in justice to the merits of the play and the player it should have been. Mr. McWade's *Rip Van Winkle* is artistic in conception and rendition, and he is ably seconded by the company. Miss Fletcher makes a capital *Edo*, and little Hattie Irving and Miss Perry divide and perform the part of *Meenie* in highly satisfactory way. The whole company, in fact, do their parts well, and "Rip" will be given at the matinee this afternoon and evening, and during the remainder of the week. Mr. McWade's benefit occurs on to-morrow evening, when the house should be crowded.

Mrs. Oates comes next Monday evening.

Academy of Music.

A moderately full audience was present at the Academy of Music last evening, to see and hear the charming Katie Putnam as *Amyy* in the domestic drama of "Little Barefoot." As usual, she met and fulfilled every requirement of the part, moving her audience to tears and inciting them to mirth by turns. Messrs. Bates, Coonan and Pratt added no little to the enjoyment of the evening by their careful acting.

At the matinee this afternoon, the fine drama, "Daughter of the Regiment," with its wealth of songs, will be played. This evening "Old Curiosity Shop" will have its second presentation, Miss Katie appearing at her best in *Little Nell* and the *Marchioness*. An attractive bill will be given on Friday evening for Miss Putnam's benefit.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

After eating your Thanksgiving turkey, go to Alms' Penn avenue theater and laugh away all care. "The Big Four" will furnish just cause for no end of merriment. To-night and to-morrow night the grand company will appear in a new programme.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theatre.

Sir Carson, Jr., and his combination will give a matinee this afternoon at the Comedy Theater, when a new play, "The Texan, or the Wild Rider of the Plains," will be performed. It is said to be *the* great sensational play of the period, abounding in deeds of daring, hair-breadth escapes, pistol and knife combats, etc. The same play will be presented this and each evening of the week and at the Saturday matinee.

Charlotte Thompson—"Jane Eyre."

"Jane Eyre" is without doubt one of the most effective dramas of the day, and Miss Charlotte Thompson the best representative of the heroine who has yet essayed the part. She will appear at Library Hall next week, beginning on Monday, and brings with her a company headed by Mr. Sheridan, who started with the reputation of being one of the best of Charlotte Thompson's supporters, and many large individual creditors, voted against it.

The meeting then adjourned.

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Grand English Opera.

Mr. C. D. Hess, director of the Grand English Opera Company, which embraces the brightest of our native musical talent, announces two performances at Library Hall, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, December 6th and 7th. The "Lily of Killarney" and the "Huguenots" have been selected for representation.

Harrigan and Hart.

Lovers of fun must not forget the engagement of Harrigan and Hart at the Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater next week, commencing on Monday evening. They will give a play written to suit their style of acting, called "The Doyle Brothers," and which enables them to work in all their wonderfully good specialties. Each of them will personate three characters, and if the critics of other cities are to be believed, do it remarkably well.

McGOWAN AND COATES.

They Waive a Hearing and are Committed—McGowan Gives Bail in Court and Escapes the United States Officers —McGowan's Affianced Appears and More Stolen Goods are Recovered.

The evidence fast accumulates that McGowan and Coates, who were arrested some days since for the robberies in the South Side hill districts, belong to an organized gang of thieves that has been committing depredations for a long time hereabouts. Yesterday morning they were brought from prison for a hearing before Acting Mayor Butler, and J. Erastus McKelvey appeared as counsel for McGowan and William Reardon, Esq., for Coates. They decided to waive a hearing, however, inquired the amount of bail demanded, but did not offer to produce it and were committed to jail for trial. Soon after they had been placed in charge of Warden Smith, McGowan's counsel appeared in court and asked his release on bail. The preliminaries having been gone through, the mother of McGowan gave bonds and, being released, he at once disappeared.

Meantime commitments were made out by United States Commissioner McCandless, McGowan being charged before him with the robbery of Lindsay and Sodom postoffices. United States Detective Pender proceeded to the jail to lodge the papers, when he was astonished to learn that his man had been released as stated. Mr. Pender is after McGowan, but at this writing his recapture has not been reported.

Further developments in the case were made during the afternoon at the Mayor's office, a lady giving the name of Ophelia Dickinson appearing there as the affianced bride of McGowan. She stated that she was to have been married to him on Tuesday. They had been living together up to October 27th, when she left on a visit to Buffalo, where her parents reside. As soon as McGowan was arrested she was telegraphed for and arrived on Saturday. Her trunk was taken to the Mayor's office and searched, and a dress and some linen and poplin identified by Mrs. Dietrick as her property, which was stolen from Sodom a short time since. Coates was known to the McGowan family as an old safe breaker, who had cracked safes at Johnstown, and served out a term in the Penitentiary. "Miss" Dickinson was married several years ago to a Mr. Buchanan, from whom she was divorced, Mr. McGowan appearing as her next friend in the legal proceedings for divorce. From the statements of the woman, it would appear that she is very respectably connected in Buffalo, New York, her father being the senior member of a jewelry firm.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

Joseph Hunter and wife *et al.* vs. Joseph Morgan stern *et al.* and William Rosenburg, trustee; appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Decree affirmed with costs and appeal dismissed. *Per Curiam.*

William H. Lemon vs. Thomas C. Walton and wife; error to Common Pleas No. 1. Judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Lyn Reyton *et al.* vs. the Pittsburgh and Loan Association; error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

In the matter of the independent school district of Clearfield township, Butler county. *Certiorari* to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Butler county. Decree order and decree of the Court, establishing an independent district, is reversed, and the proceedings set aside. *Per Curiam.*

William Kincaid et al., executor, vs. Frank Hill and wife, for use, &c.; error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Shadrack Hedge vs. Henry Eller; appeal by Hedge from the decree of the Common Pleas of Washington. Order affirmed.

Harriet Lyon, executrix, vs. Louisa Johnston; appeal by plaintiffs from decree of Common Pleas of Fayette. Decree affirmed with costs and appeal dismissed. *Per Curiam.*

In the matter of the estate of Mary Lindsey, deceased; appeal of E. M. Sayers *et al.*, from the decree of the Orphans' Court of Greene county. Decree affirmed with costs and the appeal dismissed. *Per Curiam.*

John Manaway vs. W. H. N. Randall; error to the Common Pleas of Fayette. Judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Robert Allen vs. Valentine Fehl; appeal by Robert Allen from a decree of the Common Pleas of Butler county. Decree of distribution reversed and the record ordered to be remitted to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, in order that distribution may be made according to the opinion, and costs ordered to be paid by the appellees. *Per Curiam.*

James T. Wray vs. W. H. Lemon; error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Geo. W. Taw *et al.* vs. Alex. Scott; error to the Common Pleas of Butler. Judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Margaret Hill, for use of Wm. Gwynn, vs. Wm. Kincaid *et al.*; error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Peter Bolster, executor of Augustus Williams, deceased, vs. Philip Swinderman; error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

Peter Schneiber vs. Thomas Conway; error to the Common Pleas of Butler. Judgment affirmed. *Per Curiam.*

THE PEOPLE'S FREIGHT RAILWAY CASE.

In the matter of the application of Wm. W. McClure, Wm. T. Graham *et al.*, for an injunction against the People's Freight Railway Company, the following *per curiam* opinion was filed:

This bill sets forth various matters as inducement, and finally charges that the defendant is a fraudulent organization, intended and used for a fraudulent purpose, without authority or means to build a railroad; that the funds already expended for the work done are uselessly expended, and for the mere purpose of making them the better able to collect the subscriptions still outstanding and appropriate them to individual benefit; and that if such collections should be made, the subscribers will be fraudulently deprived of the amount so subscribed, without hope of benefit from the railroad proposed to be built thereon. It therefore prays for a preliminary injunction to restrain the said defendant from collecting any subscriptions to their capital stock within the county of Perry; that the defendant may be decreed and adjudged to be without corporal or legal existence, and that they be perpetually enjoined and restrained from exercising any of the pretended rights and franchises claimed in its articles of corporation or charter, and from ever collecting the subscriptions made to its capital stock or otherwise.

The prayer for the injunction in this bill is merely subsidiary, and incidental to another and a main purpose to procure a decree to dissolve the corporate existence of the defendants and vacate their charter. Our jurisdiction over the bill is so doubtful that we will not sustain the jurisdiction.

It is not denied that we have jurisdiction in cases of injunction where a corporation is a party defendant, and that that jurisdiction may be exercised in any district in which we may be sitting at the time, though the subject matter and the parties may be in another district. (New York, 5-553; 9th Harris, 9; Wright, 237; 5th Wright, 502). But it was held in Fargo *et al.*, trustees, vs. the Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Railroad (1 Warkly, notes, 611) that where the main object of a bill is for a different purpose, and the prayer for the injunction is merely incidental and subsidiary to the main purpose, we cannot draw the jurisdiction to this court against the express prohibition of the Constitution, which forbids us to exercise original jurisdiction, except in the cases enumerated in the 3d section of the 5th article. To hold otherwise would be a fraud on the new Constitution.

We therefore refuse to entertain the bill in this case, and direct it to be handed back to the counsel presenting the same.

CASES ARGUED.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. City of Lancaster. Argued by H. N. Smith for appellant, and W. A. Atlee contra.

Paul vs. Stewart. Argued by Church for plaintiff in error, and McCoy contra.

Harris *et al.* vs. Van Voloenburg & Co. Argued by H. L. Richmond for plaintiff in error, *nemo* contra.

Mintz vs. Lancaster Fire Insurance Company. Argued by Johns for plaintiff in error, and McCoy contra.

Prathie *et al.* vs. Titusville and Pithole Plank Road Company. Argued by Richmond for plaintiff in error and Douglass contra.

Guthrie vs. Watson. Argued by Church for plaintiff in error and McCoy, and Crawley.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Henry S. Shafer and the Germania and Glens Falls Insurance Company vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, taken up in this Court last Wednesday, is still on trial. The plaintiffs concluded yesterday, and the defense opened. The action is for damages, at Driftwood, caused by the burning of oil, through alleged carelessness. The defense allege that the accident was caused by the breaking of an axle, which, jarring the engine, threw some hot cinders from the ash pan, which dropped into some oil on the track. They allege that the accident was unavoidable, and that therefore they are not liable for damages.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Jacob Weaver, of Keokuk county, Iowa, the assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate, the same was approved, and the sale to Hugo W. ...er and A. Kerner confirmed.

In the matter of James B. McFadden, bankrupt, of this city, the argument on the exception filed to the Register's report was had.

In the matter of Fred. Fette, bankrupt, of Warren county, on petition presented, and on motion the Marshal is directed to deliver to the assignee possession of certain tobacco, and the injunction heretofore granted against Scheck is so modified as to permit the said Scheck to sell or otherwise dispose of the said tobacco in his store, and broken bales to pass into the hands of the assignee.

In the cases of James Duncan and Ira B. Duncan, bankrupts, and Robert B. Edgar, all of Beaver county, bankrupts, by agreement the rules granted in each of the above cases on Speyerer & Co., and the Beaver Deposit Bank respectively, to show cause why they should not refuse to the assignee certain dividends, was made absolute.

In the matter of J. W. P. Book, of Beaver county, petition for discharge presented, and the usual order was made.

In the matter of George Lacey vs. William B. McLean, the Petitioning Auditor was ordered to perfect the petition in bankruptcy within ten days.

Wm. M. Reiser, bankrupt, Butler county. The specifications of objections to bankrupt's discharge, were referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Silas A. Brigg and Edwin Brigg, of the city of Carbondale, Luzerne county, filed a petition in bankruptcy for the adjudication of themselves.

An order was made in the Admiralty Court appointing J. W. Wiley Special Commissioner to take testimony in the case of Thomas Fawcett & Son, against the steamboat Stella. The duty of the Commissioner is to assess damages in accordance with the decision of the Court heretofore made in favor of the libellant in this case.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Stowe.

The Atlas Works vs. Macintosh, Hemphill & Co., previously reported. Verdict for plaintiffs for $1,042.

In the matter of the petition of Jacob Eckert for the satisfaction of mortgage, the Court directed the Sheriff to serve notice on William H. Shoenberger, acting executor of the will of Wm. Robinson, deceased, stating the facts set forth in the within petition and requiring him to appear at the next term and make answer to the petition.

John Hunter vs. the Jacob Forney Iron Co. Geo. R. Riddle, partners as Franz & Riddle; an action to recover the value of an order which defendants gave plaintiff, but which, it was alleged, proved worthless. Verdict for plaintiff for $955 80.

Maria O. Boardman vs. Howard Morton; an action to recover a royalty on a patent. On trial before Judge Stowe.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

Roger Hartley vs. Abraham Winters. Verdict for plaintiff for $10.

Mary Schurty vs. Edward Schurly; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Onslow K. Gardner vs. Christ. L. Magee, treasurer of the city of Pittsburgh, Calvin Bartley, collector and Patrick M. Stark, constable. Preliminary injunction granted restraining defendants from selling certain property of plaintiff, seized in satisfaction of taxes. Plaintiff entered bond in the sum of $800.

Will Kiefer vs. James and Henry Strouss; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $250 94.

James McManus vs. the American Balance Manufacturing Company. Verdict for plaintiff for $89 94.

Wagons Robbed.

Yesterday morning two wagons containing dry goods and groceries, which were standing in the yard adjoining Hare's Hotel, on Liberty street, were broken into by thieves, who carried away goods worth, it is thought, between $200 and $300 dollars. The case is in the hands of the patrolmen with a prospect of the detection of the thieves.

A Most Remarkable Piano.

We were yesterday shown, at S. Hamilton's Piano and Organ Warerooms, 77 Fifth avenue, the Grand Piano that has just been returned from the Exposition building, where it has been on exhibition during the progress of the show, and where at all times it attracted the attention of the music-loving people by its pure liquid tones, as well as by its wonderful brilliancy and marvelous power. There are several points of particular excellence about this piano that, in our limited space, it would be impossible adequately to describe them all, but we cannot help referring to the peculiar beauty and rich mellowness of tone, coupled with the power to sustain and prolong so peculiar to the Decker Brothers piano. The power of the instrument is something wonderful, as all who attended the Exposition will remember. Its clear, distinct tones could be plainly heard in the most distant parts of the vast building, over the noise of running machinery, other pianos and the thousand and one noises incident thereto. But the most

REMARKABLE FEATURE

of this piano is its ability to stand in tune. It is well known that during the five weeks the Exposition continued it was in use to a constant every day use. Mr. Hamilton having a gentleman in attendance whose sole duty was to play from morning until night, yet notwithstanding the fact that this piano was used at least ten times as much as any other piano in the building it remained in perfect tune, not requiring the hammer touch a pin from the time it left the factory until it was returned. This is certainly an extraordinary fact, and we give it publicity purely as a musical wonder of the age, and we do so in asserting that it can not be equalled by any other known piano, and in here speaking of it we merely repeat what musicians we were assured that the Decker Piano had won its present pre-eminent position as really the best piano in the country by just such tests as that to which this one was subjected. It is indeed a remarkable piano that has been brought in public opinion during and since

THE EXPOSITION.

Heretofore the admirers of other pianos were not disposed to concede merit to any but their favorites. But now, the most violently they all admit that it is certainly a remarkable piano, and that they had no idea the Decker Piano could be really so fine an instrument. All this is very flatteringd and very encouraging to the proprietors, as it only goes to show that deserves the thanks of the community for bringing this piano into such prominence here. To show the appreciation of our musical people, a Decker Grand has been secured for quite a number of piano recitals and concerts during the winter by our leading artists, and we feel satisfied that here in Pitt burgh they will win that proud position for which they have long enjoyed, for the past thirteen years both in the East and in Cincinnati, now regarded as the most artistic musical city in the Union, and where you are scarcely considered respectable (in a musical sense) unless you possess a Decker Piano.

Winter Suits.

Gentlemen who need to order garments for fall wear can do no better than to patronize Murphy, Hamilton & Siegel, No. 68 Fifth street. Mr. T. has a large and unusually varied assortment of imported fabrics suitable for fall and winter suits and for overcoats, and he knows the cutting is done in the most artistic style, and the making up is unexceptionable. As a coat cutter Mr. Siegel has few superiors, and the most difficulty is always experienced with this garment has no small inducement to favor him with your order.

Cut this Out.

Our readers who are contemplating the great Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, next year, will find it an item of news worth preserving.

The new Grand Union Hotel, now rapidly approaching completion, will be the model hotel of the nineteenth century. It is built in the most substantial manner of serpentine stone and pressed brick, contains light, airy, beautifully furnished rooms, a dining room nearly 500 feet in length, accommodations for 1,000 guests, with every appliance and convenience requisite to the comforts and pleasure of those who visit it. It will be conducted under the able management of Mr. Thos. Russell, a gentleman widely known throughout the United States for his thoroughly qualification to fill these advantages are the facts, that the Centennial Grounds are less than ten minutes distant, and are within easy reach by cars throughout the day, either by steam or horse, that the Union Depot is but a few minutes, the house being but three stories; that the location of the hotel is on the highest ground in the city, and has on its grounds a fine, beautiful pleasure-ground, of fifteen acres, for the benefit of guests, together with one of the superior parlor, office and telegraphic arrangements for the convenience of its patrons, renter the "Grand Union" the most fine Centennial Hotel of Philadelphia, but the most delightful resort for travelers to sojourn during the summer months.

The Boston Clothing House.

The stock of clothing for men, youths and boys at this house is constantly added to as prices have been put down lower than ever before, in accordance with all other goods advertised at the "Hub." Therefore, those desiring to secure bargains should examine the stock and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. The proprietors guarantee satisfaction in the quality, style and make of their goods. The store is at 195 Smithfield street.

To-day Will Afford

a first rate opportunity for intending purchasers of pianos and organs to call and select an instrument of the Estey and Decker Bro's make, and also cheaper grades of pianos and organs, as Mr. Hamilton has opened an elegant stock just for Thanksgiving day, and intends remaining open until three o'clock, just to accommodate those who cannot call at any other time. Splendid stock and marvelously low prices. One magnificent Decker, used only a few months, will be sold at less than half price. Call early, please, if you would secure the greatest piano bargain in Hamilton's, 77 Fifth avenue, second floor. See the looking glasses at the door.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MEMPHIS, November 24.—River stationary. Weather clear and cool. Departed—Osceola. White river: Means and barges. Departed—Thompson Island and Sherlock, New Orleans; Minneola, Cincinnati.

CAIRO, November 24.—Arr